The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,053.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
—— including postage..... „ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town.. „ 28 0
—— including postage..... „ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town „ 16 0
—— including postage..... „ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town..... „ 6 0
—— including postage..... „ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... „ 0 4
Back Numbers ..... „ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion .....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto..... „ 3 8
Third Ditto..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions „ 0 2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

De'LONOUGEREDE—September 27th, at Saharunpore, the wife of Mr. E De'Lonougerede, Sub-Agent, Delhi Railway, Contract, of a daughter.

SANDERS—October 6th, at Almorah, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel Sanders, 3rd Goorkhas, of a son.

WRIGHT—October 8th, at the Oaks, Dalhousie, the wife of James W. Wright, Esq, Executive Engineer, Madhopore, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BEATTY—DICKENS—October 8th, at Murree, Punjaub, by the Rev. W. W. Phelps, assisted by the Rev. F C. Cardew, Robert Longfield Beatty, Esq., 88th Connaught Rangers, to Ellen Marie, second daughter of the late Theodore Dickens, Esq., Barrister-at Law, formerly of Calcutta.

DEATH.

De'LONOUGEREDE—October 6th, at Saharunpore, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Mr. E. De'Lonougerede, and eldest daughter of Mrs. and Mr. A. Devonshire, aged 19 years 9 months and 11 days.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam Ship "PUNJAUB," 1,059 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Parker, will be despatched on TUESDAY the 27th October, at Noon, calling at the following Ports, viz. —Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, and Gopalpore.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.]

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bander Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

	Oct.	Oct.		Oct.	Nov.
Leave Bombay	5	19	Leave Bussorah	23	6
„ Kurrachee	13	27	„ Fao	29	12
„ Guadur	20	24	„ Bushire	25	8
„ Muscat	18	27	„ Linga	27	10
„ R. Abbas	29	29	„ R. Abbas	29	12
„ Linga	16	30	„ Muscat	31	14
	Nov.			Nov.	
„ Bushire	12	2	„ Guadur	2	16
„ Fao	20	3	„ Kurrachee	4	18
Arrive Bussorah	21	4	Arrive Bombay	7	21

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H.P., Commander J. Saunders, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 19th October, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "MARTABAN," 510 tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. C. Shaw, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 26th October, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "CITY OF PARIS," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "City of Paris."

Bombay, 6th October 1868.

DOLLOND'S.

DOLLOND'S TELESCOPES.

DOLLOND, 59, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Established upwards of 100 years. Optician to the Queen, the Admiralty, India Office, Trinity House, and Royal National Life Boat Institution. Manufacturer of Achromatic Telescopes (invented by his ancestor in 1758), Binoculars, Microscopes, Spectacles, and Mathematical Instruments of best quality. Catalogues on application. The public are cautioned against spurious articles bearing a forgery or imitation of the name.

KINLOCH & ALLAN, Iron Merchants.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.

Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES.

Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.

KINLOCH & ALLAN.

Bombay, 4th June 1868.

SARSAPARILLA.

Scrofula, Eruptions of the Face, Boils, Glandular Affections, Scorbutic Spots, Gout, Rheumatic Pains, Acidity of the Stomach, and all Skin Diseases are removed or ameliorated by taking

WATTS'S

ALKALINE COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA.

This invaluable preparation not only gives tone to the system, but purifies the blood, exhilarates the spirits, and strengthens the constitution. This solution being a concentrated article, and prepared by steam, is more efficacious, and cheaper, than those medicines generally sold as Sarsaparillas

During the last 80 years it has been strongly recommended by the Medical Profession.

Sold in bottles at 4s, 6d. and 10s. 6d. each. Manufacturing Agents Cox, Gould & Co., Chemists, London.

Agents in Calcutta—R. Scott, Thomson & Co.; Bombay—Treacher & Co.; Madras—Barrie & Co.; The Punjaub Trading Co. Limited Umballa, Meean Meer, Lucknow and Simla.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR THE PEOPLE (registered) are undoubtedly the most useful article ever offered to the public.

ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.

Anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes without soiling the hands. In England "Judson's Dyes" are as "Household Words." Articles of clothing that have been put aside as faded and useless may be made nearly equal to new, by merely following the simple directions appended to each bottle of Dye.

NAMES OF COLOURS.

Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Scarlet, Green, Blue, Pink Crimson, Brown, Canary, Orange, Black.

PRICE SIXPENCE PER BOTTLE.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughou the world: or wholesale of

DANIEL JUDSON & SON, 19A, Coleman St., London.

Agents at Bombay.

Bolton & Co., Elphinstone Circle.
Treacher & Co. (Limited).

N. B.—Observe our Trade Mark on every Bottle.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., FREE FROM ADULTERATION,

MANUFACTURED BY

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

Purveyors to the Queen,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports. A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s. 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on the 20th October next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

WANTED.

WANTED, a MARINE SURVEYOR, to Survey a Tidal River in the vicinity of BOMBAY HARBOUR. Application to be made to the Executive Engineer, Tannah.

Tannah, 10th October 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill, recently vacated by C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited).

Bombay, 20th June 1868.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO LET, ROOMS in GRANT BUILDINGS. The HOUSE in FORBES STREET, next to Messrs. Bennett & Co. The PREMISES in PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, near the Elphinstone Circle, consisting of Offices, Godowns, and Stabling, formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department. Apply to REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the Property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited in Liquidation)—

Three Houses, Nos. 5, 6, and 7, in Compounds, adjoining each other in line near the public road.

One House, known formerly as Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer's, overlooking Back Bay.

The above will be shown at any time on application to Mr. J. Gahagan, Company's Storekeeper, Girgaum, and the terms as to Rent, &c., can be ascertained by addressing the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKEN, }

Elphinstone Circle, 24th September 1868.

NOTICES.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS. —Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

LOST, a RECEIPT No. 49, dated 13th June 1865, granted by the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) to Mr. DOSSABHOY DHUNJEEBHOY for Transfer Deeds and Certificates of Shares in the said Company, Numbered 9381, 9398, 9407, 9408, 9410, 9411, 9423, 9429, and 9433. The Shares are now registered in Mr. DOSSABHOY'S name, and anyone having found the abovementioned Receipt is requested to send it to the Secretaries and Treasurers, Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited).

Bombay, 24th Sept. 1868.

STUDIO.—No. 9, Hummum Street.

SYKES and DWYER,

LANDSCAPE AND PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Portraits taken daily from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

FOR SALE—Views of Bombay, Poona, Sattara, Kurrachee, Sholapore, Beejapore, Caves of Elephanta, Karlee, Groups of Brahmins, Hindoos, Nautch Girls, Bunnias, &c., &c.

NATIVE CHARACTERS.

Houses, Horses, Tombs, &c., taken to order.

THE GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS (LIMITED.)

ધી ગ્રેટ ઇસ્ટર્ન સ્પીનીંગ એનડ વીવીંગ મીલસ

(લીમીટેડ.)

Pursuant to Requisition of Shareholders of the above Company, an EXTAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 7 Hummum Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th October 1868, at 3 P.M., to confirm the undermentioned Special Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company held on the 10th October 1868:—

1st. That the 24th Section of the Articles of Association be altered and amended as follows, namely—In the first sentence, by inserting after the words "any seven shareholders of the Company," the words "holding in the aggregate not less than one-fifth part of the shares of the Company;" and in the second sentence by, inserting after the words "or any other" the word "seven," and by omitting after the word "Shareholders" the words "being seven in number," and by inserting after the word "Shareholders" the words "holding in the aggregate not less than the said number of Shares."

2nd. That Section 42nd of the Articles of Association be cancelled.

3rd. That the 43rd, 44th, 45th and 46th Articles of Association be renumbered and in future designated as the 42nd, 43rd 44th and 45th Articles.

4th. That Articles 47th and 48th of the Articles of Association be cancelled.

5th. That the following be the 46th Articles of Association of the Company:—"Messrs. Jugjeewandas Hemjee and Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownagree and the survivor of them shall, on entering into an agreement with the Company in that behalf, be the Agents and General Managers of the said Company for a period of five years, commencing from the first day of November one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, for the purchase of Cotton, Stores, and other things required for the use of the said Company, and for the sale of Goods manufactured by the said Company, and otherwise to act in the management and business of the said Company, and that their remuneration shall be a Commission of one quarter of an anna per pound on all Goods manufactured and sold by the said Company.

6th. That the maximum number of Shares of the Company a person shall in his own right be holder of shall be one hundred, and that for all the purposes of Section 1st of the Articles of Association the word and number "fifty" shall be altered to the word and number "one hundred" accordingly.

7th. That the 28th Section of the Articles of Association be altered by omitting after the word "Share" the words "up to ten, and he shall have an additional vote for every additional ten shares."

By order of the Board of Directors,

BABAJEE CASSINATH, Secretary.

Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills Office, No. 7 Hummum Street, Bombay, 14th October 1868.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MESSRS. BADHAM and Company,

APOLLO HOUSE,

BEG to announce the following Goods just received Overland:—

UMBRELLAS, Ladies'. { Carved Oak Sticks. „ Ivory Handles.
UMBRELLAS, Gentlemen's. { Twilled Silk. Fox's Paragon Frames.
French Printed SHIRTINGS. { Suitable for Ladies' Morning Wrappers.
GLOVES, Ladies'. { White Kid. Black. Drab assorted. Light Fancy Colors.
GLOVES, Gentlemen's. { White Kid. Lavender, Plain and Sewn Black Straw. Dog Skin and Cuir Kid.

The above have just arrived from Paris, having been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM for India. Our Shipments for the Season are now in Harbour; the greater part are already landed. The whole of the Departments are greatly extended this Season. Our detailed List will shortly appear.

Bombay, 9th October 1868.

MESSRS. BADHAM & Company.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN;

The present Viceroy and Governor General of India His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and Company, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets, and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the whole of the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, p. doz...12 to 21		
Superfine do. do...18 „ 21		
Balbriggan embossed Silk do...25		
Fine Striped and Fancy Socks...14 „ 20		
Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton ...25		
Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino 13 „		18½
Extra Super do. Mixed Striped..21 „		24
Lisle Thread ½ Hose 20		
Do. Fancy Striped 23		
Fancy and Striped Silk Socks...25 „		45
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair ... 3 „		6
Celebrated India Gauze under Vests..... 4½ „		6¼
Silk and Wool Pants..... 5 „		8
India Gauze Pants..... 7 „		8
Grey Merino Pants..... 6 „		8
Bathing Drawers, Striped Fancy Cotton 2½		

BADHAM'S SHIRTS

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	As.
Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz....	45	0
White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 55, 60,	65	0
Do. Dress „	70	0
Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each.	10	8
Do. all Wool „	10	0
Do. Cashmere „	10	8
Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
Cambrick Printed Shirts per doz..	70	0
Spun Silk Sleeping Suite, each.....	25	0
Cashmere Do. „	20	0
Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable).	20	0
Prince of Wales Do. „	18	0

THE BRINSOP WALES'S Colored Shirts: a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each 8 8

BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.	per doz.	Rs.	As.
The Pall Mall	per doz.	7	0
do. with Tie	„	7	8
The Belgian	„	7	0
do. with Tie	„	7	8
The Shakspear	„	7	0
do. with Tie	„	7	8
The Regent	„	7	0
The Indian	„	7	0
The Improved West End	„	7	0

BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	As.
The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf.	3	0
The Rotten Row Scarf	3	8
The Bond Street do ... „	3	8
The Bond Street Washing Scarf.	1	0
The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c., Rs. 2-8 to	4	0
An Immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties.		
Guyot's Improved French Braces	2	8
India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends	5	0
The United Service Brace	3	0
Bridle Leather Belts.....	3	0

LINEN DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Damask Napkins of all sizes ..... per dozen		
Damask Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons		
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use ..... per dozen	12-8 to	25
Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Colored Borders		16-8
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs	32-8	

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold Solitaires, Plain	15	to 30
„ „ Chased	15	„ 30
„ „ Enameled	16	„ 30
„ Sleeve Links	13	„ 30
„ Shirt Studs	14	„ 30
„ Scarf Rings.....	8	„ 12
„ Scarf Pins (latest novelties)	10	„ 30

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Overland Trunks	20	to 32
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50	„ 70
Railway Portmanteaus	16	„ 30
Leather Bags (of all descriptions)		
Scotch Mauds	12	„ 35
Railway Rugs	12	„ 50
Witney Rugs, Overland Chairs, Invalid Chairs, Bags, Real Morocco Courier Bags, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.	Clothes	

HAT DEPARTMENT.

ELLWOOD'S EXTRA QUALITY	Paris Hats	16	0
	Drab Shell Felt	10	8
	The Celt Black and Drabs ...	8	8
	The Jerome do.	7	8
	The Cantab do.	7	8
	The Isis do.	7	8
	The Derby do.	7	8
ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS BEST QUALITY	Hunting, Patent Inner Bands.		
	„ Turban „		
	„ lined Cork.		
	Helmets.		

The new Regulation Helmets, Hawkes' Patent best Quality.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Ladies'.	Gent's.
White Kid.	White.
Straw.	Straw.
Lavender.	Lavender.
Black.	Black.
Drabs assorted.	Drabs assorted.
	French Dog Skin.

STICKS.

UMBRELLAS.

Gent's Plain and Twill Silk Fox's Paragon Frames. Ladies, Plain Silk, Ivory and Carved Oak Handles.

BADHAM and Company,

Indian Hosiers.

ROSSELET & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1858,

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

NOTICE is hereby given that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted by the Ecclesiastical side of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to EWARD MORRISS, the Manager in Bombay of the Agra Bank (Limited), to administer the Estate and Effects in this Presidency of GEORGE PATRICK ALSTON, deceased, late of Bombay, Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery. All persons therefore having any Claims on the Estate of the said GEORGE PATRICK ALSTON are requested to send in the same to the said EDWARD MORRISS on or before the Eighteenth day of October next, after which date the remaining Assets will be remitted to the Administrator of the Estate residing in Scotland.—Dated Bombay, this 17th day of July 1868.

JOHN S. HURRELL,
Solicitor to the Administrator.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—An ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY the 20th October 1868, at 4 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Report of the Directors and the audited Accounts for the year ending 31st July 1867.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the current year, in the place of those retiring by rotation.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

J. R. K. JOHNSON, Secretary.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS are CLOSED from October 1st to 31st 1868.

Bombay, 3rd October 1868.

NOTICES.

THE MINIFLUTE.—These sweet toned Instruments are not larger than a moderately sized FLUTINA or ACCORDEON; they have keys like a Piano or an Harmonium, and can be played on knee or on a table.

Each Instrument in Case complete. Rs. 45.

SOUNDY & Co.

JONAS TYEB, Civil and Military Tailor and General Outfitter, No. 9, Meadow Street, Fort, invites an inspection of his new and extensive STOCK just arrived for the approaching fine season:—Cloths for Military uniforms Plain and Fancy Coatings, Tweeds, in the newest styles. Bedford Cords for Riding Trousers. Flannel for Shirts, Silk and Wool, Zephyr Cloth for Sleeping Suits. Drills, white and fancy, for Trousers; and best Hosiery of every description.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

NOTICE.—Mrs. LAKE begs to intimate that she has removed the whole of her Establishment from "UXBRIDGE HOUSE," Byculla, to POONA' *or the season.*

All Orders will be carefully executed as heretofore if addressed,

Mrs. LAKE,
29 Civil Lines,
Poona.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for payment in Poona or Bombay.

June, 1868.

MESSRS. GEO. NICOLL & Co. have the pleasure to announce to their numerous Customers that they have received Overland a new Stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all descriptions (English and French).

Messrs. G. N. & Co. take this opportunity of returning thanks for the liberal support received during the past year, and trust by strict attention to all Orders they may be favoured with, to merit a further continuance of the same.

Price Lists, post free on application, containing directions for self-measurement.

24, Meadow Street, Bombay, and 1, East Street, Poona.

13th October 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a shipment of this Oil from Young's Patent Parafin Light and Mineral Oil Company.

"Jenning's" Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves.

Suction and Delivery Hose.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.

Steam Engines and Boilers.

Plate, Bar, Angle and T. Iron.

Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.

Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.

Ornamental Cast Iron Work, Gates and Railings.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

17th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

THE VICTORIA PRESS COMPANY OF MADRAS (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Sixth ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Office of the Secretary and Treasurer, No. 24, Rampart Row, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st October at 2 P.M., to transact the following business:

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet to 30th June 1868.

2nd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are re-eligible.

3rd.—To elect a Director in place of Mr. Jehanghier Hormusjee, who has resigned.

4th—To appoint Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from THIS DAY to the day of the Meeting.

Bombay, No. 24 Rampart Row, 9th October 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the matter of Act 28 of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of PUSSOO JAIRAZ, KHATAO PURSHOTUM, and JEWRAZ, RAMDASS, who lately traded under the names and Firms of JETHA JAIRAZ, PUSSOO JAIRAZ, KHATAO PURSHOTUM and JEWRAZ RAMDASS, Insolvent Traders.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition has been presented to this Honourable Court by KHATAO PURSHOTUM and PUSSOO JAIRAZ, of Bombay, Insolvent Traders, formerly trading with Jewraz Ramdass, since deceased, as Jetha Jairaz, Pussoo Jairaz, Khatao Purshotum, and Jewraz Ramdass, for an order of Discharge under Section 23 of the said Act, and that such Petition is fixed for hearing before Sir JOSEPH ARNOULD, Knight, at his Chambers in the High Court, on FRIDAY, the Thirtieth day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight, at three o'clock in the afternoon.—Dated this 12th day of October 1868.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE,
Attorneys to Petitioners.

THE BOMBAY COAST & RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, (in Liquidation.)—NOTICE is hereby given that the Office of this Company has THIS DAY been TRANSFERRED to that of John L. Scott, in CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle, where the Liquidation will be carried out.

The Transfer Books of the Company are again open.

FOR SALE, the following SCREW STEAMERS, belonging to the abovementioned Company:—

	When built.	Tons.	H. Power.	Length.	Breadth.	Depth.
"Sir Bartle Frere" ...	1865	536	140	216·7	24·8	12·3
"Lord Clyde"	1864	375	100	183·5	24·1	10·7
"General Havelock"...	1864	281	60	139·5	22·6	10·4
"General Outram"...	1864	261	60	158·5	22·2	10·4
"Tilly"	1859	457	100	184·3	24·85	13·98
"Pearl"	1857	334	60	164	24 1/5	11 6/5

Offers for one or more will be received by the undersigned, who will gladly afford any further information that may be required.

JOHN DIXON, } Liquidators B. C. & R. S. N. Com-
JOHN L. SCOTT, } pany (Limited.)

Bombay, 10th October 1868.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.

(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to sojourners and residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home" has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be accepted without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make it his study that he promises to make. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway station, while the rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

An abundant supply of Vehar water is available in all parts of the Hotel.

The servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession.

The Proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to make the establishment as all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificate granted by Lord Straithnairn, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I, late Commander-in-Chief in India.

Perfectly satisfied with the Hotel, the civility and extremely obliging conduct of Mr. Framjee.

(Signed.) Hugh Rose.

Certificate granted by Lord Napier of Magdala, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

I have found the Clarendon Hotel comfortable, and the establishment very attentive. (Signed.) R. Napier.

Certificate granted by Lieut.-Colonel R. B. Moore.

I have been here for some days on four occasions. The Proprietor and his people are particularly civil and attentive. The Hotel is quiet and clean, and there are no objectionable persons admitted. I should strongly recommend travellers giving it a trial.

(Signed.) R. B. Moore.

Colonel and Mrs. Turner remained at the Clarendon Hotel for 5 days and found it very quiet and well conducted, the Proprietor most obliging.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS.

No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.—Mr. EZRA MOSES is authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 1st October 1868.

NOTICE.—Mr. RALPH HYDE CHEETHAM is authorised to SIGN our FIRM per procuration on and after the 1st day of October 1868.

JAMES GREAVES & COMPANY.

Broach, 30th September 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that the business, hitherto carried on by the undersigned, will on and after the 1st day of October 1868 be continued

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11 9/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s 11¼d. to 1s. 11 11/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	Par to 10⅛
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
China	60 days' sight	220 nominal.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each		Rs. 10-8
5 & 2 £ England Notes		" 10-4
Spanish Dollars		" 2 2
Carolus		" 2 9 0
Mexican Dollars		" 2 2 0
German Crowns		" 2 2 0
Five-Frame Pieces		" 2 2
Rs. Silver		" 108-8
Gold Leaf		" 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English		" 10-9

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities		7 per cent
Mercantile Bills		10 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities		per cent.
Mercantile Bills		6 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	1835-36	
"	1842-43	94⅝
"	1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1836-37	108⅛
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-54	106
Five and a half per cent.		113½

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 10TH OCTOBER.

		Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee	New	225 to 228
Akola		
Broach		225 to 230
Dholleras		240 to 245
Bhownagur		
Veraval		208 to 220
Vingorla		228 to 230
Dharwar Sanguined		230 to 235
Khandeish		218 to 220
Barsee		

Ready sales on 16th Oct.....750 Candies.
Market rising.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 16.

Yates, Lieutenant, 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, on duty, from Poona.
Forster, Brigadier General, Inspector Royal Artillery, on duty, from Aden.
Palmer, Surgeon, Bengal Army, on sick leave, from England.
Hill, Captain, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from England.
Collins, Inspecting Vet. Surgeon, on leave.
Macnaghten, Captain, 3rd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.
Disney Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 16.

Smith, Lieutenant, Bengal Cavalry, on duty, to Madras.
Disney, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Malligaum.
Thornton, Ensign, 4th Regiment, to rejoin, to Deesa.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—16TH OCTOBER.

London	Cotton £1 8s. 0d.	Nominal per ton.
	Seeds £1 0s. 0d.	do. do.
Liverpool	Cotton £1 10s. 0d.	to £1 15s. 0d. do.
	Seeds £1 0s. 0d.	Nominal.
Overland	Cotton £4 10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet
China	Sailing vessel. Cotton	Nominal.
	Steamer do. Rs. 8 to 10	per bale.
	Opium Rs. 13 to 20	per chest.
Calcutta	Sail Rs. 3 to 4	per ton.
Mauritius	Gram	Nominal.

ARRIVAL.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Oct. 16	Sumatra (s)	White	Suez, Oct 3.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Oct. 16	Orissa (s)	Anderson	China.
	Lorrick	Kingcome	Kurrachee.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer China, to China.
Steamer Sultan, to China.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 17th Oct., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

Saturday	October 17	Saturday	Nov. 21
"	" 24	"	" 28
"	" 31	"	Dec. 5
"	Nov. 7	"	" 12
"	" 14	"	" 19
		"	" 26

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 16th Oct., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 8 P.M. of the previous day.

October	16	November	27
"	30	December	11
November	13	"	25

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

October	30	December	25
November	27		

NOW READY, PART III. OF
THE BOMBAY
MUNICIPAL RECORD.
(PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)

CONTENTS OF PART III.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR 1867 :—
Changes in Law.
Organization of Municipal Establishment.
Public Health.
Sanitary Progress.
Markets.
Bandora Slaughter Houses.
Burial Grounds.
Drainage.
Vehar Water Works.
Lighting the Streets.
Overbridges and Miscellaneous Improvements in Roads.
Progress of the Land Survey.
Workshops.
Income and Expenditure.
Concluding Remarks.
Correspondence regarding the Interception of Drains in Back Bay by the Government Reclamation.
Statement of Licenses issued during 1867.
Statement showing outstanding Balances, &c., on account of Rates and Taxes.
Statements showing receipts and payments of several Municipal Funds.
DR. HEWLETT'S HEALTH REPORT FOR 1867.
Road Scraping, &c.
The Foreman Carpenter.
Offensive and Dangerous Trades.
The Burial Grounds.
Market and Slaughter House Establishment.
Nightsoil and Halacore Establishments.
European Inspectors.
Registration of Births and Deaths.
Sanitary Retrospect.
The Sanitary Improvements.
Mortuary Tables.
MR. RUSSEL AITKEN'S ANNUAL REPORT.
Superintendence of New Dwelling Houses.
New Revenue Survey.
Necessity for a Boundary Commission.
Municipal Act insufficient for control of new buildings Roads.
Destructive Effects of various kinds of Traffics on Roads
New Main thoroughfares.
Constructions of Overbridges.
Lighting of Streets.
Slaughter Houses at Bandora.
Cutcherry Siding at Boree Bunder.
New Nightsoil Depot at Boree Bunder.
New Nightsoil Cart Depot.
Markets.
Present Esplanade Markets.
Null Bazaar Markets.
Bombay Waterworks.
State of Embankment No. 3.
Extension of Waterworks.
Drainage of Bombay.
Pumping Station at Lovegrove.
Pumping Engines, &c., at do.
Municipal Workshops.
Sonapoor Outlet Sewer.
Panwell Brickworks.
Fort Sewers.
Main Drainage Question.
Wet Dock Question.
Prong Lighthouse.
Back Bay Reclamation.
Office Work.
ADDITION TO THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.
MEETING OF THE BENCH.
Application by the Clerk of the Peace for leave.
Selling Sheep at Byculla.
Petition for a refund of Halalcore Cess.
Municipal Commissioner's Report for 1867.
Fort Drainage.
Watering of the Roads.
Fort Drainage (*continued*).
Engine Whistles, Railway Crossings, &c.
Nowrojee Hill Road.
Belassis Road.
Scraping of the Roads.
Commissioner's Report.
Vote of thanks to the Commissioner and his Colleagues.
Proposal to associate MR. Crawford's name with the New Markets.
Proposal for a New Vegetable Market at Moombadavee.
Proposal to provide a Cash Balance.
The Drainage Debt.
Removal of Sheds and Huts at Byculla.
Report on Draft Building Act.
Increase of Mr. Thwaites' Salary.
Report on the Bombay Gaols.
The Roads at Parell Works of B. B. & C. I. Railway.
Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
Grant to the Proposed Native General Hospital.
Pension to a Native Clerk.
Statement of Collections.
MR. RAWLINSON'S REPORT ON MR. R. AITKEN'S MAIN DRAINAGE SCHEME.
Resolution of Government on Ditto.
MR. R. AITKEN'S WET DOCK SCHEME :—
Resolution of Bombay Government.
Despatch of Sir S. Northcote.

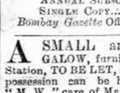
Subscriptions registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office—Price Rs. 12 per annum.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.
The BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY is now Ready.
It contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 12
SINGLE COPY ..... 4 As. each.
Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

A SMALL and very Comfortable BUNGALOW, furnished, at Parell, near the Railway Station, TO BE LET, at a very moderate Rent. Immediate possession can be had. Applications to be made to "M. W.," care of Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.



THE P. & O. S. N. Company will despatch the s. s. "SULTAN," (1,124 Tons and 210 H.P.) E. L. BAKER, Commander, on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, as an Extra Steamer to China. For Freight and Passage apply to
G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay, 15th October 1868.

BOMBAY CRICKET CLUB.—Members are informed that the GROUND is now OPEN for PRACTICE.
JAMES DODDS,
Hon. Sec. Bombay Cricket Club.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. "SUMATRA" has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels :—
s. s. "Italian," from Liverpool ..... 6th Sept.
" "Minia," from Liverpool ..... 13th "
" "Massilia," from Southampton ..... 19th "
" "Ceylon," from Marseilles ..... 27th "
GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 16th October 1868.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—The NERBUDDA BRIDGE can now be CROSSED by TRAINS, and Passenger and Goods Traffic is being conveyed without change of Vehicles as usual.
J. R. DUXBURY,
Acting Traffic Manager.
General Offices, Bombay, 16th October 1868.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.
BY THE PROPRIETOR OF THE
BYCULLA HOTEL.
This ESTABLISHMENT is NOW OPEN. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment.
There is an excellent BILLIARD TABLE.
The WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER are all of the first quality.
N.B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms; and separate Bungalows, for the use of Families, are about to be erected.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "RINALDO," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Rinaldo"
Bombay, 16th October 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "SIR JOHN LAWRENCE," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Sir John Lawrence."
Bombay, 16th October 1868.

THE ANNUAL COLLECTION for the BENE-ISRAEL SCHOOLS of the FREE CHURCH MISSION will be made in the Esplanade Church TO-MORROW after both Services, when Discourses suitable to the occasion will be preached—that in the Morning by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, and that in the Evening by the Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A.
Bombay, 17th Oct. 1868.

BY AUTHORITY
Of the Board of Trade,
THE SHIP CAPTAIN'S
MEDICAL GUIDE,
Containing plain and clear directions for
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT
of
DISEASES AND ACCIDENTAL INJURIES.
Cash Rs. 14 Credit Rs. 1

SHIP'S MEDICINE CHESTS.
Strong and serviceable, of several sizes.
MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

LIME AND LEMON JUICE.
Prepared according to the
MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT OF 1867,
and
tested and certified by Government Inspectors.
MERCHANT CAPTAINS
will find MacDougall's the *only safe and reliable* preparation.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Imperial quarts, each	2 2	2 8
Do. do. cases of 1 dozen	22 0	26 0

Full information respecting its use, and the requirements of the Act can be obtained of the
SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINES.
The following popular remedies, having stood the test of many years, can be safely recommended; more particularly to those who are beyond the reach of medical aid.

CHOLERA MIXTURES
(With and without Opium),
AS PRESCRIBED BY DR. LEITH.
For emergent cases of Cholera these Medicines have been found invaluable, and are used, and recommended, by the Local Government.
N.B.—For Mofussil Districts full directions are given in the Marathi and Guzerathi languages.
PREPARED BY TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
In bottles at	3 8	4 0

TREACHER & Co.'s
ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE,
Possessing Astringent, Anodyne, and Anti-spasmodic Properties.
As a preventive and curative agent in all stages of Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Griping, this Mixture has been found invaluable; and the Proprietors have every confidence in recommending it in all such alimentary derangements.
This Mixture is more particularly suited for cases of Diarrhœa and Dysentery; and no Company or Householder should be without it.
In bottles at Rs. 1, 2, and 4 each. Prepared solely by TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TRIPLE CONCENTRATED, ESSENCE OF CAMPHOR,
(*Prepared from Dr.* RUBINI'S *formula*)
This remedy in simple forms of Diarrhœa, and also when Cholera is imminent, is of immense importance.

	Cash Rs. As.	Credit. Rs. As.
In bottles price		

CHLORODYNE.

	Cash Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Dr. Collis Browne's	0 12	0 14
Do. do. second size	1 12	2 0
" third size	3 0	3 4

POGSON'S
COMPOUND BAEL POWDER,

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Specific for Dysentery and Diarrhœa	9 0	10 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

CHOLERA
appears to be at least encouraged, if not actually produced by the foul state of air engendered by the impurities commonly surrounding human dwellings. Foremost among the means for attaining, so far as human foresight can, immunity from the visitations of this dreadful scourge, is the *free use* in *all unavoidable sources* of *impurity* (closets, drains, &c.) of
DISINFECTANTS.
Servants' quarters are standing sources of peril, and their periodical inspection for the enforcement of the continual application of disinfectants becomes on occasions of danger the absolute duty of every householder to those around him, and to the public at large.
CARBOLIC ACID,
in all its various forms, is the most valuable disinfectant. Supplied by the discoveries of modern science; easy of application, servants can be induced to use it; by no means disagreeable, it does not offend the delicate senses of ladies and children.

MACDOUGALL'S
PATENT POWDER
for general purposes of disinfection.
In bags of 28 lbs. or 56 lbs. each, and casks of 200 lbs. each
In bottle, with dredger tops, for use in the "bath-room."
In Packets of 1 lb. or 4 lbs. each.

MACDOUGALL'S PATENT
DISINFECTING FLUID,
for dilusion with water, whether the powder is inapplicable; in quart bottles and 2 gallon jars.

MACDOUGALL'S PATENT PREPARED
CARBOLIC ACID,
for Sewage purposes,
In bottles, and 1 or 2 gallon jars
A sheet of notes upon the uses of Carbolic Acid, with especial reference to Cholera, free upon application, to
THE SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following quantity of English and Country HORSE SHOES, NAILS, and CATTLE EQUIPMENTS, the property of Government, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Colaba Commissariat Depot, in convenient lots, on TUESDAY next the 20th inst. at 2 P.M.—
10,000 Horse Shoes, English.
20,000 Horse Shoes, Country.
Nails, in proportion to the above.
Cattle Equipments, such as Mule and Camel Sadles, Sullutahs, &c., &c., &c.
Terms—CASH; and the lots to be removed forthwith.
W. R. SETON, Lieutenant, for Major,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.
Executive Commissariat Office, Abyssinian Branch,
Bombay, 15th Oct. 1868.

JEREMIE'S SEDATIVE
AND ANTISPASMODIC,
the best remedy for
CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA,
and
NERVOUS AFFECTIONS,
is held in the highest repute in all parts of the world. It allays pain, and produces sleep, without causing the excitement and cerebral disturbance which often follow the use of opiates.

From W. B. JOHNSON Esq., Opium Supt., Patna.
"This is to certify that Captain Jeremie's Sedative has been tried by me in several desperate cases of Cholera with wonderful effect: I can confidently vouch for its being an *invaluable medicine*."

From Sir CHARLES D'OYLY, Bart.
"Jeremie's Sedative, administered to me by Dr. King, was always attended with the effects of completely soothing the pain, and leaving no bad effects whatever. It has indeed saved my life more than once."

From Dr. JACKSON, Apothecary General, Calcutta.
"This is a highly valuable preparation. I constantly employed it with the most favourable results—in no case finding that it left behind it the troublesome effects commonly produced by opium."

From Civil Surgeon WYNNE, Patna.
"In no case of Cholera where I have exhibited it have I met with a failure of recovery."

PREPARED BY
SAVORY AND MOORE,
Chemists to the Queen, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, His Imperial Majesty Napoleon III., the King of the Belgians, &c.
Cash Rs. 2 4. Credit Rs. 2 8.
SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 651 OF 1867.
Shapoorjee Nusserwanjee Dundas, ...Plaintiff.
vs.
Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas and Bajunjee Furdoonjee, Hormusjee Eduljee Madun, and Jamsetjee Rustomjee Appoo, the Trustees of Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas; Otto Muller, Alexander Thomson, and Augustus Charles Gumpert, the Trustees of Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur; and Methebaee, widow of the late Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Dundas. } Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 11th June 1868, the following immoveable property will be sold in one Lot by Public Auction before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esq., Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office in the Court-house, on WEDNESDAY the 18th day of November 1868, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, all the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Shapoorjee Nusserwanjee Dundas, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas, and of Bajunjee Furdoonjee, Hormusjee Eduljee Madun, and Jamsetjee Rustomjee Appoo, the Trustees of Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas; and of Otto Muller, Alexander Thomson, and Augustus Charles Gumpert, the Trustees of Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur; and of Methebaee, widow of the late Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Dundas, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and shops built and standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate within the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of Parsee Bazaar Street, containing by admeasurement 129 square yards, be the same a little more or less, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 784, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes No. 15, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the old Beef Market Lane, (otherwise known as old Butcher's Street), on or towards the south partly by a gutter and partly by the house of Darasha Dorabjee Randeria, on or towards the east by Parsee Bazaar Street, and on towards the west by a house belonging to Cursetjee Ardaseer Cama, which land, messuage, shops, and premises now advertised for sale have been for some years in the occupation of Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas, or his tenants, and are now in the occupation of the Trustees of Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas or their tenants. For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made at the Office of the Commissioner of the High Court; and at the Office of MR. W. H. THACKER, Solicitor for the said Plaintiff, No. 3 Rampart Row; and at the Office of MR. J. S. HUIREL, Solicitor for the Defendant, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas and his Trustees, Rampart Row; and at the Office of Messrs. DALLAS & Co., Solicitors for the Defendants, Otto Muller, Alexander Thomson, and Augustus Charles Gumpert, Trustees of Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur, Church Street; and at the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE AND GREEN, Solicitors for the Defendant, Methebaee, widow, Apollo Street.—Dated this 3rd day of October 1868.
CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.
NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED YESTERDAY BY THE STEAMER "SUMATRA."

Nigel Bertram's Ideal	Rs.	0 12
Cazin on Heat		3 12
The Garden of the Soul (Roman Catholic Prayer Book)—morocco bound, with clasp		5 0
The Key of Heaven, Ditto ditto		5 0
Tom Holt's Log		1 8
Tim Giraffe Hunters		1 8
Friend Eli's Daughter		0 8
Life in Iron Mills		0 8
Acton on the Reproductive Organs		8 0
Wilson on Diseases impeding Reproduction		3 12
Play Books—Birthplace of Podgers. Slasher and Crasher. Thumping Legacy. Artful Dodge. Patience and Penelope. His Last Legs. My Precious Betsey. Plot and Passion. Turkish Bath. Seven Clerks. Tom Cringle. Lonely Man. Dream at Sea. Alice Grey. Tulip. Robert Macaire. Charcoal Burner. Seven Charm Bullet. Two Galley Slaves. Lend Me Five Shillings. To Paris and Back for £5. Double Dummy. Going to the Derby. Fra Diavolo. Maid and Magpie. Fool as a Cucumber. Warlock of the Glen—Each		0 8
Ruskin's King of the Golden River		2 0
Swinburne's Poems		6 12
——— Atalanta		4 8
——— Chatillon		5 4
——— Queen Mother		3 12
Barnard Smith's School Arithmetic		3 0
——— ——— Key		5 8
——— ——— and Algebra in 1 vol		6 12
Buckley's Serenaders' Songs		0 12
Chambers's Cricket Manual		0 8
The Cricketter's Guide, 1868		0 12
The Cricket Field		3 12
Rules of Cricket		0 4
Bow Bells, Vols 7 and 8.—Each		5 0
Hillier on the Diseases of Children		6 4
On the use of Oxygen in treatment of Diseases		2 12
West on the diseases of Children		10 0
The uses of the Turning Lathe		11 4
Croquet; its instruments and laws, 1868		2 0
Forbes's Bagh-o-Bahar		9 8
——— ——— Translation		6 12
——— Baital Pachesi		8 0
——— Hindoostanee Grammar		2 12
——— ——— Manual		9 8
——— Persian Grammar		6 0
——— Tota-Kohani		3 12
——— English and Hindoostanee Dictionary		15 12
Hill's Short Voluntaries for the Organ. 2 Vols		2 4
Daniel's Confidences		3 12
Reade's Hard Cash		2 12
——— Christie Johnstone		2 12
——— Peg Woffington		1 8
Christie's Faith		2 4
Ourliac's Proverbs		1 8
Dumas' Terreur, 2 vols		0 12
Song Books, with music—in variety		0 12
New Play.—Wife's Secret		
Church Services, with Hymns ancient and modern bound together. (Rim and clasp)		6 8
Hunter's Manual of Letter-Writing		1 2
Firminger's Manual of Gardening for India		18 12

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Song—Maggie's Secret		2 0
——— Reply to ditto		1 8
——— Jessie's Dream		1 8
——— Come Home, Father		1 4
——— I cannot Sing the Old Songs		2 0
——— The Gipsy Countess. (Duet)		2 0

Bombay, 17th Oct., 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE, a GUITAR, made by LACOTE of Paris in 1862. A very sweet-toned instrument.—Rs. 50 Cash.
Another instrument, maker's name unknown, but in good condition.—Rs. 30. Cash.
BARNARD'S APPARATUS FOR STAINING GLASS by the improved process of DIAPHANIE, for church, hall, conservatory, staircase, and other windows, which may be easily performed at a small cost.—Rs. 15, Cash.
CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 17th Oct. 1868.

PAUNCHGUNNY POTATOES.—Just received a few baskets of Potatoes from the Hills. Price per basket of 4 maunds, Rs. 10, Cash.
CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 17th Oct. 1868.

FOR SALE, 100 Cases JAS. HENNESSY & Co's BRANDY, 3rd quality. Not less than 10 boxes sold. Offers received.—Also
10 Cases PEARS'S FANCY SOAPS, in cases, each case containing 6 gross Tablets, 6 to a pound.—Offers received. Apply to CHESSON & WOODHALL,
Agents for JOHN GLADDING & SON, London.
Bombay, 17th Oct. 1868.

REQUISITES FOR CONTINENTAL TRAVELLERS.

Complete French and English Phrase-Book		Rs.	0 12
New Guide to Modern Conversation in English	and German	"	1 2
Ditto	ditto in English	"	1 2
	and French		
Ditto	ditto in English	"	1 2
	and Spanish		
Ditto	ditto in English	"	1 2
	and Italian		
Ditto	ditto in English	"	1 2
	and Portuguese		
Bradshaw's Anglo-French Phrase Book		"	0 12
——— Anglo-German	ditto	"	0 12
——— Anglo-Spanish	ditto	"	0 12
——— Anglo-Italian	ditto	"	0 12

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 17th October 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of MR. DORABJEE PESTONJEE CAMA in our Bombay Firm, as also in our London Firm of Messrs. D. D. Cama & Co., CEASED from 16TH INSTANT.
H. M. CAMAJEE'S SONS.
Bombay, 17th October 1868

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received at 12 o'clock noon on TUESDAY next, the 20th inst., by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay, for the supply of TONNAGE for conveying 32 Mules from Bombay to Mangalore by Country Craft.
For conditions and all further particulars, applications should be made at the Presidency Commissariat Office.
C. F. KEAYS, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 16th Oct. 1868

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT.
TUESDAY EVENING, 20TH OCTOBER.
IN THEIR
MAGNIFICENT PAVILION
ERECTED ON THE ESPLANADE OPPOSITE THE BIBLE SOCIETY.
This Company has been carefully selected from the PRINCIPAL AMERICAN and ENGLISH CIRCUSES, with a highly trained
STUD OF HORSES, &c., &c.
The Company will appear here for a limited number of Nights only, varying their Performance nightly, and concluding each Evening with the Equestrian Drama of
TURPIN'S RIDE TO YORK.
Doors open at Half-past Eight; commence at Nine.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class, Rs.	5	Third Class Rs.	2
Second Class "	3	Fourth Class "	1

First Class Seats may be secured at Messrs. Soundy & Company's.
F. H. POLLOCK, Agent.

The Bombay Gazette
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1868.

THE anti-English organ established in Bombay, printed in the English language, and calling itself the *Times of India*, has taken a step which, the very luxury of vanity, amused the whole town yesterday morning. The Emperor of the French addresses his subject millions—Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Gladstone issue party manifestoes, the Pope produces Allocutions, and the *Times of India* will do nothing less than address the "Electors of Britain and Ireland." The author surely expects to be "sent for," or appointed Complete Letter-writer to the Empire! The style adopted is the royal style, and throughout the document it is "we" who discourse from our lofty pedestal to a remote and erring people. Which is it, immense condescension, or immense impudence, that dictated this egregious appeal? Every self-respecting public writer will feel extreme regret that a journalist—a so-called English journalist—should make himself and his profession a laughing-stock, by advancing pretensions which no one will recognize. But there is another consideration which should be borne in mind. A new set of agents for promoting the special interests of classes and princes in India has sprung up of late, and their views are mainly hostile to the interests of England, the interests of the empire at large, and the real welfare of the Indian people. Since, in the nature of things, these persons are likely to exist, it is highly desirable that their true character should be known. Their honesty and sincerity is not the point in question; the real fact to be always remembered is that their stand-point is anti-English and anti-Imperial, their views and suggestions are of the same character, and wherever those views and suggestions penetrate, it ought to be known whence they come, what motives dictate them, what objects they aim at; and these considerations could not fail to throw a fresh light upon the claims put forward. Nothing is worse than sailing under false colours, and every agent, whether of a prince or an ambitious section of a people, should in honour hoist his flag. Let it be known, then, throughout the length and breadth of Great Britain and Ireland, that this froward appeal to the electors is an attempt to delude them into the adoption of measures hurtful to themselves and to the whole empire, including the misguided clients on whose behalf the appeal is made.

As to the appeal itself, the sole difficulty of dealing with it lies in the shallowness and shiftiness of its tissue. From end to end it is a string of sophistication. It is asserted, for instance, that there is an analogy between British Colonies and this British Dependency in Asia, and that in our treatment of India we should act on the rules which guide us in our treatment of the Colonies. Not the faintest attempt, of course, is made to establish the supposed analogy, and, no wonder, for the effort would have ended in conspicuous failure. But what confidence can be placed in a writer who is unable to perceive the difference between British Colonies, inhabited mainly by British and British-speaking people, and a conquered Dependency peopled by varied races, differing in religion, language, and customs from those who have acquired rule over them? Why is India dealt with differently from the Colonies? Not because it had a peculiar history under the Company, nor because politicians, journalists, and the public thought that conquest conferred certain rights, but because the essence of things was, and is, different in India from what it was, or is, in any Colony. But it is waste of time to elaborate a reply to an assertion founded on an inability to distinguish between truth and error. And as to the exercise of the rights arrogated by conquerors, it would be impossible to find throughout history a set of conquerors who exercised their rights with greater lenity and justice than the conquerors of India.

Then we have a frank confession, wrung from the writer by the dictates of his better sense, a confession that must have escaped from him in a lucid interval. He is good enough to tell us, with a condescension quite admirable, that "in the main the rule of England is a great blessing to India;" but a little lower down, what is given with one hand is taken back with the other, and it is boldly alleged that "instead of doing our best for the interest and welfare of the land committed to our charge we have not seldom done our worst." How can the two assertions be reconciled? The first great grievance alleged is that we take fifteen or sixteen millions from India which never return. Without stopping to dispute the literal correctness of the statement, it may be asked how many thousands of Englishmen land in India never to return? How much of the best brain and the most robust sinew, annually expended upon India, is absolutely lost to England? Set your lakhs against our lives, and on which side will the balance fall? No doubt, it is a consequence of the peculiar circumstances of our rule, and so is the alleged flow of millions from the East to the West. If the silver waters English ground, the brains and bones of our English brothers fertilize your Indian fields, which, without them, would be the prey of petty tyrants and desolated by anarchic wars. Talk of "shifting our burdens upon the shoulders of a helpless race," it would be far less incorrect to say that the race by its very helplessness shifted its own burdens upon our stronger shoulders. Why these fifteen or sixteen millions, according to the appeal itself, go to pay strictly for services done. Who should pay the interest on Indian Stock if not the Indian people? What would be the condition of the Indian people now, if there had been no Indian Stock? How can you separate the India of to-day from its origin? It would be as just to say that England should repudiate a large part of the National Debt because it was contracted last century, and because part, if not all, was raised in paper and is paid in gold. In like manner and with even more reason, India pays, so far as she can, the military and civil service, the pensions, the interests on Indian debt, the cost of depots maintained at home, and the charge for transporting troops to her shores. But the writer who has undertaken to instruct the people of England insinuates that they, and not India, should pay, if not the whole, yet a great part of these charges. In addition to the £28,000,000 which they pay interest on the National Debt, they are to be saddled, forsooth, with charges which justly fall on Indian revenue. In short, the writer desires that India should cease to be self-supporting, and that England should pay a subsidy to the Indian treasury!

But the great fallacy which lies at the root of the whole disquisition is the fixed idea that "India" is something separate from the British Empire; that "England" is also something separate; India, in the writer's mind, being connected with England only by what is called a personal union, that is both being under the same sovereign. Such is not the fact. India is part of the British Empire. Wars undertaken in the East are intended to promote the welfare of the Empire, and not least that part of the Empire which lies in India. The very political status of India, that "blessing" which the erring English have conferred upon her, depends upon British supremacy in the East, and only want of insight could prevent any one from seeing that there is a distinct relationship between India, the main seat of our sway, admitted to be good and a blessing, and the countries comparatively remote, Japan, China, even the Cape. To say that India has no real concern with these countries is mere cant, and arises from the confirmed habit of looking upon India and nothing else. We shall be greatly mistaken if the people and statesmen of England do not insist that India shall be entirely self-supporting; and that the military and financial resources she possesses for Eastern war—whether in Abyssinia or China, whether in Burmah or Persia, whether on the Euphrates or, if need be, on the Isthmus of Suez, shall be available for imperial purposes. The doctrine that India is a separate state, a sort of model experiment in Benevolent Government to be carried on at the expense of England, is worthy only of Don Quixote or Miss Becker. Whether or not we have an "equitable right" to throw the whole expense of maintaining British supremacy in the East upon India, we certainly have not exercised such right as many a British budget could tell. The Empire must be regarded as *one*, and means be apportioned to ends. Indian revenues are not charged for European wars—we defended India by preventing Russia from taking Constantinople, yet India did not pay a farthing of the cost—and the European seat of empire has a right to obtain help from the Great Eastern limb in all Oriental operations exterior to its limits. The people of England will do well to remember that these demands on the Home Exchequer come from the same source as the demand for taxes on the necessaries of life in Bombay, and for transit dues on the great staples of the trade which enters her capacious port.

Nor must the tax-payers of England think that they will be easily let off with the payment of some unspecified share of the said £16,000,000 sterling. India, we are told, languishes for want of capital, and what is the project for obtaining the needful supply? The people of England are coolly asked either to guarantee the interest of loans, or to permit the Indian Government to borrow at discretion. But both projects lead to the same end, not directly yet indirectly—the pocket of the British taxpayer. For if the British Government were to guarantee loans the risk would be British, and it would be not less were the Indian Government to borrow at discretion for public works. And this is frankly admitted by the writer who asks the English people to incur practically indefinite risk, for he tells us that the responsibility for Indian debt rests with England. Technically some of it does not, yet all feel we should be morally bound to pay. We raise loans for wars, because wars are waged in the common interest; but no sensible man would counsel a state to permit a dependency, held by a

can annex it without injustice or breach of faith, they ought to do so.

Mr. Stansfeld has this week given new meaning and force to the Liberal cry for retrenchment, by declaring that he, Mr. Childers, and other administrative reformers, do not wish merely to criticize the extravagance of the Conservative Government, but that, so far at least as the Navy Estimates are concerned, they advocate a clear and definite policy—that of reducing expenditure, without, as they allege, diminishing, but rather increasing, the effective strength of the Navy, by doing away with the practice of keeping large squadrons on foreign stations. They argue that in these days of telegraphic communication our Navy ought to be concentrated at home, to be ready for any emergency. Before, however, this new policy could be adopted, it would be necessary to spend a good deal of money in laying down lines of telegraph between Great Britain and all her colonies and dependencies; and it is a good argument in favour of the construction of such lines that they would save us the cost of maintaining half a dozen squadrons in distant seas. The Liberal critics are happier in ridiculing the Conservative mismanagement of the Navy than in their remarks on the increased Army expenditure. Nothing could be more unfair than Mr. Childers's contention that, as the troops had been armed with breech-loaders, therefore a smaller number of men only was required for the Army; for, as Sir C. Russell pointed out in reply to this charge, since the armies of all other nations have likewise been armed with breech-loaders, it is clear that our Army cannot be considered relatively stronger than it was before. No one, in fact, has attempted a sincere answer to General Peel's able defence of his own administration of the War Office, in his letters to the "Times." Much of the extravagance of our expenditure in the Army, Navy, and Civil Service may be set down to the working of our system of party government, which interests members on both sides of the House in keeping open a multitude of useless offices for the benefit of their kinsmen; and if the Conservatives, being a weak government, have sinned more than their predecessors in trying to make friends by a lavish distribution of patronage, the Liberals have not much purity to boast of in this respect. Captain Sherard Osborn, who is a bold man, says plainly he could save the country £5,000,000 a year by driving "loafers" out of the service; but how many members, even on the Liberal benches, will help him to carry out such a reform if he is elected for Birkenhead? Even if Captain Osborn should, as is not improbable, be the next Liberal Secretary to the Admiralty, is it likely he will find himself able to do in office all he now so clearly sees to be possible and desirable? It may serve to illustrate Captain Osborn's views of the way in which Admiralty reforms should be effected, if I give the following extract from his evidence before the select committee on Admiralty accounts that sat last session:—

"I have had unusual opportunities, for a naval officer, of observing the value of concentrating manufacturing establishments. I was so struck with the necessity of a naval man acquiring a knowledge of the administration of manufacturing departments in the present day, that when I had served my s a-time as captain, I gladly availed myself of an opportunity of acquiring information upon the subject. I went to India, in charge of a very large establishment connected with an Indian railway, the capital in which amounted, I think, to about the naval vote of this year, or rather in excess of it. The property was in a great st-te of disorganisation, and I was sent out to try to improve its condition. I was struck, on inspecting the railway in India, with the amount of shops and factories to do a certain amount of work, involving much superintendence and a large staff, with great difficulty in the way of any single person supervising expenditure or manufacture. I was bound to do that duty, and intended to do it; I therefore proceeded to concentrate the works; and, without entering into the hundred and one arguments which were put forward against doing it, I persisted, and, supported by the Governor of Bombay, I succeeded in bringing about a very remarkable change within 12 months, by simply concentrating the works. Instead of allowing, say, carriages to be repaired at half-a-dozen places, I brought them all to one spot, thus getting rid of very large establishments for supervision. In every manufacturing establishment, as in the dockyards at present, you must allow for a certain amount of waste, and you get rid of a considerable proportion of that percentage by bringing it under one head. I am convinced that, in the very large business in which I am now interested (the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company), if we could have one factory instead of two, there would be a large improvement."

Apropos of the G. I. P. Railway, I happened to meet General Rivers yesterday, and heard from him that his successor has not yet been appointed, and that the home board still finds the greatest difficulty in getting a suitable man. There are any number of candidates of course; and of all who have yet come forward a gentleman connected with a South American railway (I did not learn his name) is at present the favourite.

Mr. Chisholm Anstey having been appointed an additional revising barrister for Finsbury, has distinguished himself by giving an elaborate decision in favour of the claim of a woman to have her name placed on the register of voters. The weak point of the learned gentleman's judgment was, in my humble opinion, his argument that the common law in old days certainly gave women the right to vote, as then they were liable "to watch and ward," and do other duties now restricted to men. If we are prepared to go back to the old barbarous practice of requiring women to serve as police constables, or, to go a little further back, as soldiers, then we cannot of course refuse them equal political rights: but since civilisation has set the weaker sex apart, and given them an indirect social influence far greater than any direct political influence they could ever hope to gain in competition with men, why should women seek to regain privileges which have become as obsolete as the duties of which they were formerly the fitting complement?

J. M. M.

MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 25TH SEPTEMBER.

As yet it is not certain who will receive the good service pensions vacant by the appointments of Generals Sullivan, Trollope, and Crofton to the colonelcies of regiments. It is, however, almost certain that one will fall to Sir Trevor Chute, K.C.B.

It has been mooted at home, and it is now being confidently asserted, that the Indian Navy is to be revived.

Orders have been received at Chatham that draughts of the 12th and 10th Regiments are to be held in readiness to embark for India. The officers to accompany these draughts are to be Captain Cope and Ensign Bridge.

Sir Robert Montgomery has been elected a member of the Council of India. Mr. Charles Mills is to be made a baronet, in recognition of his long service in the Home Administration of India.

Affairs on the Continent do not appear in such a likely condition to lead to war between France and Prussia as they did last week. The rising in Spain, of which more anon, has quite turned public attention from the Rhine, and the eyes of Europe are now fixed on Cadiz, Gerona and Madrid. It is asserted now that France, in imitation of the Prussian determination not to call out the recruits, has determined to send 80,000 men home on furlough. Whether this is true or a mere stratagem to lead the way more certainly to war, no one can tell. There is no doubt that French officers have been sketching most industriously of late in the duchy of Baden, and their studies have always apparently required some peculiarly military feature, such as a piece of fortification or an important bridge in the foreground. In that duchy Prince William of Baden has resigned the command-in-chief of the troops, and General Beyer, the Minister of War, has been appointed to succeed him. This in itself seems a change of no great moment, but in Germany it is regarded as a sign that the army of the duchy is to be of real use in case of hostilities. It may be remembered that the Grand Duke of Baden is married to a daughter of the King of Prussia, and has always been a most faithful ally of Prussia—in so much that during the war of 1866, when by geographical position the troops of Baden were forced to appear in the ranks of South Germany, their prosecution of the campaign was anything but warm or vigorous. In case of war with France the Duchy of Baden will be a most valuable strategical position, as it commands the passage of the Rhine at a very important point. As to the imminence of war between France and Prussia at the present moment, it is not believed in. But all good authorities seem to expect that it must come sooner or later, and that any accident may bring it about when it is not actually desired by either party. The Paris Bourse, the best pulse of politics, has improved, which is at least a symptom of peace.

In the meantime there are plenty of chances of disturbance both in the east and west of Europe.

The Russian Government is pushing on the construction of railways with great energy, especially those leading towards Turkey and Poland. Russia is not yet quite ready for war. Her preparations are not ripe nor her organization matured. If she be allowed a little time the solid strength of barbarism will be supplemented by the appliances of civilisation. Savage hordes will be equipped with breech-loaders and instructed in their use. Large masses of ignorant but stolid and well-disciplined soldiery will be moved rapidly from point to point and supplied by means of railways. At present, then, it does not seem likely that Russia would wish to close in conflict with any great power, but would rather confine herself to such agitations as we hear of constantly on the Danube, in Candia, and in Central Asia.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 13TH OCT., AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market shows an upward tendency.

Fair Dhollera 8¼d. to arrive.

The Manchester Market is quiet but steady.

7 lbs.	Shirtings	8s. 6d.
8¼ "	do.	10s. 3d.
40s Mule	Twist	1s. 2d.

SUPPRESSION OF JESUITS IN SPAIN

LONDON, 14TH OCT., MORNING.

The new Ministry at Madrid has suppressed the Jesuits throughout Spain.

The Governor General of Cuba has issued a proclamation recognising the Spanish revolution.

The "Times" of to-day urges that a national recompense should be given to Mr. Rassam, Dr. Blanc, and Lieutenant Prideaux.

Sir Henry Creswick Rawlinson, K.C.B., has been gazetted Member of the Council of India.

AMERICA.

NEW YORK, 13TH OCT.

The Republicans have carried the Ohio elections by a majority of 20,000, those in Pennsylvania by a majority of 10,000, and those in Indiana by a majority of 8,000 votes.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

GALLE, 15TH OCT., 2-59 P.M.

The Chamber of Commerce message has not been received by this China mail.

BOMBAY.

ALMOST all the Government offices were closed yesterday on account of the Hindoo New Year's Day.

THE Chief of Sangleekur arrived here on Wednesday, and has taken up his residence in a bungalow at Candawady.

THE offices of the Agent and Traffic Manager of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, which were located at the Grant Road station of the Company, have now been removed to the Fort.

WE have already announced that the Nerbudda Bridge has been restored. The first engine after it was opened for traffic passed over it at a late hour on Thursday night.

LAST Thursday night a carriage belonging to the Omnibus Company broke down near Syed Abdool Raymon Street, and the driver of the bus, a Parsee, had his leg broken in consequence. Fortunately no persons sitting in the vehicle were hurt.

A MR. P. R. MENEZES, residing at Parbadevi, near Worlee, yesterday reported to the police that while he and two friends were taking a walk on the previous evening they heard the report of a gun which was fired by a Maratha; that the shot of it struck a cocoanut tree above their heads; and that when they remonstrated with the man they were assaulted by his comrades.

THE following passengers will sail to-day per P. & O. C.'s steamer *Salsette*, Captain Parish, to Aden and Suez:—

For Suez.—Mr. T. W. Chisholm, Lieutenant McRae, Mr. P Nebrich, and Captain Holberton.

For Marseilles.—Colonel C Scott, R. E., Mrs. Laurie, Mr. C. D Field, Lieutenant Colonel T. D. Ker, Colonel P. L. Holmes, Mr. Latham, Mr. Morrison, and Mr. and Mrs. Collins.

For Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, and Captain Laurie.

ISAAC SMITH, for whose apprehension a warrant was issued a few days ago, was yesterday placed before Mr. Connon and charged with obtaining by false pretences, in the name of Mrs. Rozario, from Mr Inspector Raymond, the sum of thirty rupees, and from the prosecutrix herself a number of chairs of the aggregate value of Rs. 40. On conviction he was sentenced for the first offence to undergo a month's rigorous imprisonment, and for the second a month's further imprisonment.

THE Dewali has been celebrated by the native community of Bombay with the usual feasting and other enjoyments. For a week past the houses in the chief streets have presented a picture of extraordinary cleanliness, having undergone the annual cleaning and painting operations. Great preparations had been made for the "feast of lamps," and on Thursday evening the illuminations in different parts of the city had a very fine effect, and in many of them considerable art was displayed. Mombadavie street and the Marwarree Bazaar were, as usual, the great points of attraction, and in these places several designs in gas were displayed. Altogether the illuminations were on a much grander scale than last year, which may be taken as an indication that the community has, during the past year, somewhat recovered from the extraordinary commercial depression of the previous year. Between eight o'clock and ten o'clock the roads were in many places crowded by carriages, and had it not been for the excellent police arrangements they must in many places have become blocked up.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN BOMBAY.

OCT. 18TH.—19TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, —COLABA.

11 A.M.—Litany, Holy Communion (celebration) and Sermon. Hymns 148 and 195.

6 P.M.—Prayers and Sermon. Hymns 18 and 179

TRINITY CHAPEL,—SONAPORE.

Choir Anniversary.

7 A.M.—Choral celebration of the Holy Communion, with Sermon. Hymns 207 and 260.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer, with Sermon. Hymns 260, 160, and 86.

A Collection will be made in aid of the Choir Fund.

THE HARBOUR.

A Service will be held on the ship "Bates' Family," near the Middle Ground, at 11 o'clock A.M. by the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain S. P. G.

Another Service will be held at the same hour on board the new ship "British Sceptre" (lying off the Custom House Bunder) by the Rev. James Paterson, Harbour Missionary.

THE CHOLERA.

UP to yesterday afternoon eight new cases had been reported, of which one died and the others still remain sick. The following is an accurate return of all cases reported to the Health Department up to 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon since the disease first appeared:—

The first case occurred on the 9th, when a man was seized in Manockjee Merwanjee's Oart, Funniswady, and died on the 11th.

On the 10th there were two cases in Cooleewady, Funniswaddy, which both terminated fatally next day.

Eight persons were seized on the 11th, six in Cooleewady, one in Matarpakaddy, and one in Dosabhoy's Wady, Mazagon; of these six the latter two and four of those seized at Cooleewady died, and two recovered.

On the 12th five seizures were reported—two at Funniswady Lane, both of which recovered; two at Cooleewady, Funniswady (both recovered), and one at Bhasker Soondeejee's Oart (nearly well).

Five persons were also attacked on the 13th—two in Funniswady Lane, one of whom died and the other is nearly well; two at Cooleewady, Funniswady, one of whom recovered and the other died yesterday; and one at Memonmolla, who died on the 15th.

On the 14th nine persons were seized—six at Cooleewady, Funniswady, of whom one died on the same day in hospital, two recovered, one is nearly well, and two are still sick; two in Moogbhat Lane, both of whom are recovering; and one in Funniswady Lane, who died next day.

Nine cases also occurred on the 15th, three persons being attacked in Cooleewady, Funniswady, of whom two are nearly well and one has recovered; two in Funniswady Lane, one of whom died yesterday, and one is still sick; one in Kalbadavie Road, who has recovered; one in Bengalpoora, Oomercarry, who is recovering; one in Nizampoora, who died yesterday; and one at Churney Boyd Road, who went to hospital and has recovered.

Yesterday eight persons were attacked,—one in Cooleewady, Funniswady, still sick; one in Cavel Oart, still sick; one in Manockjee Merwanjee's Oart, Funniswady, who died soon after being seized; two in Breach Candy Road, still sick; one in Funniswady Lane, still sick; one in Oomercarry Sewer Road, still sick; and one in Upper Duncan Road, still sick.

From the above return it will be seen that the disease has appeared in every district of the city except the Fort and Colaba. Altogether there have been forty-seven seizures, and out of that number there have been seventeen deaths.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. ROBERT KNIGHT AND THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your daily contemporary has this morning an article on the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, in which, as usual, he attempts to raise himself and set up his qualifications and talents at the expense and to the disparagement of his fellow citizens. Amongst other half truths, he says—"The leading houses we have named wanted only Mr. Knight's *consent* to take up the Secretaryship of the Association to found it." Now, does Mr. Knight forget, or is he bold enough to deny, that he was himself an applicant for the vacant Secretaryship of the Chamber of Commerce, but failed in his application? Reflecting on the above, I was vividly reminded of Jotham's parable of the trees—"Then said all the trees unto the bramble (thistle), come thou and reign over us, and the bramble said unto the trees, if in truth ye anoint me king over you, then come and put your trust in my shadow; and if not, let fire come out of the bramble and devour the cedars of Lebanon."

VIGILANT.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 25TH SEPTEMBER.

ABOUT 7 o'clock yesterday morning the P. & O. Co.'s s. s. "Sumatra," Captain C. A. White, arrived in harbour, bringing the English mail of 25th September. The "Sumatra" sailed from Suez on the 3rd instant, at 4-30 P.M., 25 hours before contract time, arrived at Aden at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 9th instant, leaving for Bombay at half past 12 o'clock on the same day. The following is the list of passengers:—

From Southampton.—Miss Menesse, Miss E. Menesse, Mr and Mrs. W. S. Hall, and Messrs. E. M. George, A. King, W King, D. B. Bain, W. Nall, J. Carter, and J. H. C. Dansterville.

From Marseilles—Sir P. K. Murray, General H. Forster, Captain Goodfellow, Captain and Mrs. Brandreth, Captain Hill, Dr. and Mrs. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. A. Brandreth, Mrs. Powlett, Mrs. A. Macnaughten, Mrs. Forster and child, Mrs. Campbell, and Miss Davis, Miss H. Smith, and Messrs. Byard, E. Byrne, S. Torey, E. Lord, T. Macnaughten, W. M. Tennant, Campbell, and Brodie.

From Suez.—Mr. W. Grant.

The "Sumatra" reports having passed the s. s. "Malta" at noon on the 6th inst., 700 miles from Suez; the "Golconda" at midnight on the 9th, twelve hours' sail from Aden; and H. M. troopship "Malabar" at 1 P.M. on the 14th, about 410 miles from Bombay. The s. s. "Madras" arrived at Suez at 8 A.M. on the 2nd instant.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News, Sept.* 25.)

The Queen will stay at Balmoral till the beginning of next month, when her Majesty returns to Windsor, and afterwards proceeds to Osborne, where she will remain over Christmas.

The Prince of Wales and the Princess are on a visit to the Duke of Sutherland, at his seat in the north of Scotland.

The Emperor of the French is still with the Empress at Biarritz.

An insurrection has broken out in Spain. The Queen is said to have abdicated. General Prim, by the latest accounts, is marching upon Madrid at the head of an army of 20,000 men. The insurrection is extending, and there has been some severe fighting.

The King of Prussia, in a speech at Hamburg, said he was at a loss to understand how his speech at Kiel could have been interpreted in any other sense than as an expression of confidence in the maintenance of peace.

The Irish Church Commission have issued their report. They recommend the abolition of several bishoprics and deaneries, and the suppression of all benefices with a Protestant population of less than 40.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has been paying a round of visits in the province of Ulster.

A riot has occurred in Georgia between white Democrats and Radical negroes. Thirty-five negroes were killed.

The Tir National has taken place this week at Brussels, between 300 and 400 English volunteers taking part therein.

Colonel Wilson Patten has been appointed Chief Secretary of Ireland in place of Lord Mayo.

The Chinese embassy, with Mr. Burlinghame, has arrived in England.

The health of Dean Milman is gradually improving.

The new Bishop of Bombay and the Bishop-nominate of Gibraltar and Armidale are to be consecrated simultaneously.

The King of Holland, in opening the Chambers, expressed the hope that the cultivation of sugar and the leasing of landholdings in India would be settled at an early period.

Captain Boys, of her Majesty's ship Warrior, is to be tried by court-martial, for having run his vessel into the Royal Oak.

Mr. Mills has resigned his seat in the Council of India, and is to be created a baronet. Sir Robert Montgomery has been appointed to the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Eastwick.

Mr. Chisholm Anstey, contrary to the decision of all but one of the other revising barristers, has retained the names of women on the lists of Parliamentary voters.

The pending election contests seem likely to depend upon economy in military expenditure, as on the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson, having made another pacific speech at Leeds, United States Bonds have advanced.

The Great Eastern Handicap has been won at Newmarket by Mr. Dixon's Snowdrop; Lady Highthorn, the favourite, was nowhere.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

In her Majesty's Indian Army: Captain F. J. Bellew, Retired List, Bengal Army.

Miscellaneous: Colonel Charles Hughes—Major-General Thos. Stevens—Captain Stopford Blair—Dowager Lady Glentworth—Lady Musgrove—Mr. Richard Rothwell—Lady Lugard—Mr. Edwd. Marjoribanks—Mr. Sheffield Neave.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

ON Tuesday, Sept. 22, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh waited on Lord Napier of Magdala at M'Gregor's Royal Hotel, and by request drove him to various parts of the city. The party went first to the High School, thence to the University, where they went through the several class-rooms and visited the court-room and library. They then proceeded to the Museum of Science and Art, after a cursory inspection of which they went to the establishment of the Medical Missionary Society in the Cowgate. His Lordship had in the morning visited the Castle in order to inspect the accommodation of the soldiers in garrison, and it seems was not greatly pleased with various matters which fell under his attention. He made the observation to the Lord Provost that the means for recreation, including the arrangements of the reading-room, were greatly inferior to what he had noticed in France. The Lord Provost stated that he had noticed the same deficiency, and that as regards Edinburgh the consequences were truly deplorable. The commander of the regiment which had lately left the Castle mentioned that on arriving the privates in the corps had owned the sum of £5,000 in the savings bank, every shilling of which was spent in dissipation during their stay in town—some of the men spending as much as from £20 to £30 a piece in two or three days, facts which spoke strongly as to the want of healthful recreation in the Castle, and the temptations to vice in the city. On hearing these circumstances Lord Napier adverted to what in various ways might be done to elevate the condition of the soldier. His Lordship, with Lady Napier, left Edinburgh for Glasgow on the afternoon of the same day. In parting from the Lord Provost, Lord Napier said he hoped to be able on his return from India to revisit Edinburgh.

In Glasgow on Wednesday, Lord Napier visited the Royal Exchange. He was received by Mr. White of Overtoun, one of the directors, and entered his name in the visitors' book. In passing up and down the hall and on leaving the building he was loudly cheered by the members present. The gallant general subsequently visited some of the public works in the city and neighbourhood. He will leave England next month on his return to India.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR INDIA.—Her Majesty's Indian relief screw troopship Serapis, Captain John Soady, sailed from Portsmouth on Sunday, Sept. 20, on the resumption of her troop-carrying duties between Alexandria and Spithead. She is to call in at Queenstown, and to embark there the 52nd Infantry for conveyance to Malta, to relieve the 1st battalion of the 8th Infantry, the latter going on to Alexandria in the Serapis en route for India. The Serapis had on board the following officers, troops, and general military passengers:—To join head-quarters of 52nd on embarkation at Queenstown from depot—Lieuts. J. E. C. Doveton and Henry Synge, and Ensign L. H. Cockran. For India—Lieut. E. J. Wynne, R.E., Lieut S. Howard, R.E., Mrs Howard, and child; Ensign E. H. Derman, 1st battalion 7th Infantry; Captain J. P. Jones, H. Kerr, 1st battalion 7th Infantry, and Mrs Jones; G. W. Sawyer, 1st Battalion 8th Infantry, and Mrs Jones; G. W. Sawyer, 1st Battalion 8th Infantry; Assist Surg. Ross, 1st Battalion 8th Infantry; Paymaster and Sinpson, 1st Battalion 8th Infantry; Paymaster and Simpson, 1st Battalion 11th Infantry, Mrs Simpson, and daughter; Ensign Lloyd, 5th Infantry; Ensign B. A. Parrott, 76th ditto. Ass st.-Paymaster Hyde, R. N. to join her Majesty's Indian relief screw troopship Malabar; naval superannuerics to join the relief troopship Malabar; 20 men, two women, and one child, 1st Royals; 131 men, five women, and three children 1st Battalion 7th Infantry; 32 men, one woman and two children of the Battalion 8th Infantry.—*Army and Navy Gazette, Sept.* 9.

THE IRISH CHURCH COMMISSION.—The report of the Irish Church Commission, so long expected and so often promised, has at length seen the light. It came into being in a quiet, mysterious way. When the public had almost ceased to think about it, they were startled by the announcement that it was already in the hands of the booksellers, where those who chose to pay for it might have it. The most important recommendations which it contains have already oozed out. The commission suggest the abolition of the bishoprics of Cashel, Killaloe, Kilmore, and Meath, and the majority are in favour of leaving one archbishop only, that of Armagh. The Primate is to have an allowance of £6 000 a year, the Archbishop of Dublin, if continued, £5,000, and the bishops £3,000 each, with an additional £500 when attending Parliament. The existing dioceses are to be re-arranged. All cathedrals and deaneries, except eight, are to be abolished, but two archdeacons are to be retained for each diocese. All benefices not having a Protestant population of 40 are to be suppressed, and for this purpose the Ecclesiastical Commissioners are to have extended powers. The total revenues of the Irish Church are returned at £6,300,000, and the rent-charge amounts to £320,000. There are various recommendations of a minor character.

MR. ANSTEY ON THE CLAIM OF WOMEN TO THE SUFFRAGE.

ON Tuesday, September 22, the revision of the list of Parliamentary voters for the borough of Finsbury was resumed by Mr. Chisholm Anstey in the Lord Chancellor's Court, Lincoln's Inn. The Court was crowded during the day, and a considerable number of women were present.

The first claimant on the occupiers' list was Jane Allen, of 20, Little Queen-street, Holborn.

Mr. Talbot said he objected to all claims made by women. He was sorry to be so ungallant.

The Revising Barrister said that in every case of objection, without distinction of sex or rank, he should require proof or clear reason to suppose that the Legislature intended to make a special exception. He could not take judicial notice of the sex of a claimant, any more than of lunacy or infancy.

Mr. Bennett said that, in the case of a female, the fact that she was so appeared on the face of the claim; whereas lunacy or infancy did not.

The Revising Barrister was of a contrary opinion. It was not patent on the face of a name that it was the name of a female, though it might appear to be so. For instance, the Duc de Montmorency, the famous fieldmarshal, was named Anne. Other men had been called Mary; and the mere misspelling of Francis might lead to the supposition that the claimant was a woman. He had no power to take notice of these things—anything requiring evidence must be brought before him by the overseers, or by other qualified persons.

Mr. William Shaen (of the firm of Shaen and Roscoe, Bedford-row) appeared to support the claim, and urged that it was the duty of the Barrister to place on the list the name of every woman who possessed the proper qualification; the burden of proof being on the objectors. The term "man" was generic, he contended; and he also urged that the principle that taxation and representation went together applied here. The intention of the Legislature in the Act of 1867 must be ascertained from its words.

The Revising Barrister hoped no reference would be made to anything said or any resolution passed in the House of Commons. He was not at liberty to take cognisance of anything which had not transpired in what could properly be called "the bosom of the Legislature" or in a court of justice. To consider anything beyond would be as foreign to his duty as it would be to quote resolutions of single Houses of Parliament, which had been regarded by some overseers and barristers, and by improper regard to which vast masses of persons, such as peers and aliens, had been wrongly enfranchised.

Mr. Shaen was glad to be relieved from the necessity of going further into that question. If he could bring his client within the terms of the Act in any way, he was entitled to the most liberal construction of the Act, and therefore to her retention on the list. The non-user of a public right could not invalidate it. There could be no question of the abstract capacity of women, considering the various offices they could hold; and especially when it had been held that women were entitled to vote under the description "scot and lot," and had, in certain cases, acted as jurymen. In conclusion, he quoted Lord Romilly's Act, which provided that all words in Acts of Parliament importing the male gender should be taken to include females, except where the contrary was expressly stated.

Mr. Talbot declined to follow Mr. Shaen, but objected broadly that the Act of last year limited the franchise to male persons.

Mr. Bennett thought no Revising Barrister ought to lay down a proposition of law at variance with the practice of some hundreds of years and opposed to the dicta of Lord Coke and other eminent legal authorities. He quoted Coke's 4th Institute, in which women were mentioned incidentally as unable, with parsons and others, to vote.

The Revising Barrister said every one of these other dicta had been declared by the judges to be bad law; and his about women might be equally bad.

The Revising Barrister in giving judgment said that the third section of the Representation of the People Act contained on the face of it all the exceptions which the Legislature meant to admit to the general provisions of the measure. The four classes excluded from the franchise by that section were minors, persons under legal incapacity, persons who did not pay their rates before a certain time, and joint occupiers. The question he had to decide was whether Jane Allen, the claimant in the case before him, was disqualified under the second exception—that of legal incapacity, for if she were not excluded under that she was not debarred by any other exception from exercising the franchise. The *dictum* from Lord Coke's *Institutes* quoted by Mr. Talbot, was totally inapplicable to the case before him, for it related to freeholders only—evidently to county voters. Is should be remembered, also that Lord Coke's *dicta* regarding the subject upon which he was speaking were not the sincere expressions of his opinions, but were part of the polemic in which he was engaged at the time in which he wrote, with a special application to the clergy of the Established Church, against whom he was contending. In Magna Charta the rights of life, liberty, and property were allowed to women, and an Act of Parliament declared that peeresses had the right to be tried by peeresses as peers have the right to be tried by the members of their own order. In addition to fiscal Acts, of which the operations extended to women as well as to men, there were other measures subjecting women to pains and penalties affecting life, liberty, and property. Taxation Acts and penal Acts were construed to apply to women equally with men, unless the contrary were expressly provided. No claim of a similar kind to that which he was considering had been made in a court of law since the reign of James I. until now, for after the time to which he referred the Courts of Law and the Legislature came into collision. Then a standing order of the House was made which forbade any one to bring any application regarding the privilege of voting before any other tribunal than the Legislature itself. That resolution was only repealed in the August of 1868, so that for nearly 170 years the lieges of England were virtually debarred from urging anything regarding the franchise. He could not found any argument on the non-user which had been adduced by Mr. Talbot in the face of the highly comminatory measures of the House of Commons. When the common law right obtained women were registered as burgesses, for they were liable to the duties of watch and ward. The rolls of Parliament contained records of women being in Parliament. When a Mrs. Copley claimed that she was entitled to return a member for a borough herself, a committee decided that the constituency was not a close borough. If that lady had been incapacitated by her sex, the question would not have been entertained at all. After the Great Rebellion and the Revolution the female suffrage fell out of use. But there was not a single decision, not even of the High Court of Parliament itself, to deprive women of the common-law right to vote except in the case of freeholders, as he had already intimated. A common error prevailed that the House of Commons had so decided, but, though the threat was often held out, it was never carried into effect. In the Act of 1832 the words "male person" were only used in "enabling" clauses, and not in "disenabling" sections, the framers of the measures evidently not wishing to take away old rights, however far they might go to confer new ones. What would be the effect of the Revising Barrister deciding that woman was a "male person" in the meaning of that Act? That an overseer would be compelled to put the name of the woman on the register. Lord Romilly's Act was passed between 1832 and 1867, and declared that the word "man" included "woman" unless the contrary were expressly provided. Was the Act of 1867 to be judged by Lord Romilly's Act or not? If there were nothing in the Act of 1867 specifically excluding women, its provisions must extend to them. Regarding the decision of the Irish Courts concerning female suffrage, he said that no common law right ever existed in Ireland conferring the privilege to vote on women. In the case of "Olive v. Ingram," which was of very high authority, it had been decided by the then Chief Justice of England (Sir W. Lee) that a *feme sole* was entitled to vote. Though he was of opinion that the claim of the applicant in the case before him should be allowed, he was willing to afford an opportunity of having the question decided by a superior Court. He did not think that Revising Barristers, because they had the power, had the right to refuse cases for appeal from their own decisions.

The claim of Jane Allen was then admitted.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN PERU AND ECUADOR.

FURTHER DETAILS.

PANAMA, Sept. 1 (*via* St. Nazaire).

THE "Panama Star" of to-day says—

"The news in our columns to-day is the most appalling and painful we have ever laid before our readers. Thousands upon thousands of lives have been called instantly into eternity; whole cities, towns, and villages have been swept away from the face of the earth, and ships with their crews have been whirled from their anchorages by the receding sea and swallowed up. Such a picture of general destruction and desolation, extending for hundreds of miles along the coast and reaching up to the topmost heights of the Andes, can scarcely be imagined. The reader stands aghast with horror in attempting to contemplate and to comprehend the magnitude of the devastation which has occurred. It is impossible to say if the desolation is at an end. There are many points in the interior and further south unheard of whilst nothing has yet reached us from the Colombian frontier."

Intelligence from Callao to the 22nd August says the calamity has been widespread and awful in its severity. The loss of life and property is great, and the ruin, misery, and destitution appalling. Cities, towns, and villages, once well known in the interior of Peru, and many important towns on the coast, are now no more. We have no intelligence further south than Gobiza; there the shock was much the same as here. The sea receded 50 yards returning to its original level.

At Iquique the town was completely swept away, and only a mass of ruins remains. The loss of life is very great, but the exact number is unknown.

The ports of Niejillones, Pisagua, Irica, and Hochola shared the fate of Iquique. Arequipa is levelled to the ground, not one house being left standing. The magnificent cathedral is only partly standing.

Moquequa, near Arequipa, is likewise overthrown. Tacna escaped with the loss of 60 houses.

Reports reach here of whole towns and districts being swallowed up, but no reliable information has been received to that effect. Doubtless great chasms were formed, and many new streams of water in the hills.

It is stated that a town near Islay, containing 500 inhabitants, was swept away, and only 20 lives saved.

At Chala the sea receded, and a wave rose 50 feet and returned, spreading into the town a distance of about 1,000 feet. Three successive times everything within range was swept away, followed by twelve shocks of earthquake, lasting from three seconds to two minutes, but few lives were lost. The estimated loss is 80,000 dols. At Islay owing to the elevation of the town the damage by sea was not great, but every stone building was badly shaken.

At Mollendo houses and property of every description were swept away.

At Ilo not a vestige of a habitation of any kind was left, either at port or in town. Estimated losses, 100,000 dols.

In the mining province of Juancavelion all the cities have been destroyed. Cerro de Pasco is in ruins. The loss of life in the mining regions is reported to be very great. The loss of property by the earthquake is estimated at 300,000,000 dols.

Intelligence from Urequipa says that the city is entirely destroyed, and that no building standing is inhabitable. The earth had commenced undulating movements, and houses crumbled down. The loss of life is less than was supposed, but all persons in the prisons and hospitals perished. Nineteen minor shocks succeeded during the night. The earth opened in the plains around, and water appeared at various places. The dead are not yet buried.

The agent of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company writes follows:—

"Arica no longer exists. At five o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th we were visited with a tremendous earthquake. I escaped with my family into the street, when my house was immediately blown down. At the same time the earth opened about three inches, and belched out dust with a terrible stench of powder. The air was darkened, and I was unable to see my wife and children by my side. It lasted only two minutes, or we should have been suffocated. I immediately started for the hills, passing through falling houses unhurt, by a merciful Providence, whilst others were struck dead and wounded. Whilst passing towards the hills, with the earth shaking, a great cry went up to Heaven. The sea has retired. On clearing the town, I looked back and saw the vessels were carried irresistibly seaward. In a few minutes the sea stopped, and there arose a mighty wave 50 feet high, and came in with a fearful rush, carrying everything before it in fearful majesty. The whole of the shipping came back speeding on to inevitable doom. In a few minutes all was completed; every vessel was either on shore or bottom upwards. The Peruvian war steamer America lost 85 hands. The American war steamer 'Waterer' landed a quarter of a mile on shore on the railway. The 'Tredonia' American war ship lost all hands on board. The British barque 'Chanarcillo,' of Liverpool, was lost with half her crew, and many other ships."

In Ecuador the towns of Ibarra, San Pablo, Atuntaqui, and Imantad are in ruins. Where Cotacachi stood is now a lake. In Ibarra, Octovala, and Cotocachi the entire populations perished. In Quito the effects were less severe, but all the buildings have been greatly damaged. Several churches, convents, and cathedrals were thrown down. The towns adjoining Quito, Perucho, Puellaro, and Cacheguange have almost entirely disappeared.

The number of deaths in Quito was small but in the other towns 20,000 perished. The few left uninjured have been unable to assist those remaining alive or dying under the ruins, and have been obliged to fly from the stench of the dead bodies.

In most places the populace deserted their dwellings, living in the open air outside the cities. In Esmeralda it is expected that immense damage was done.

The shocks extended along the coast from Callao South to Cobija, with equal severity at both points, whilst nearly all the intermediate ports are in ruins. How far inland the shock was felt was not known, but it was believed that it carried destruction far up into the Cordilleras.

A great fire occurred at Calloa on the 14th, and property was destroyed, value one million dollars.

MAJOR EVANS BELL AND THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

MAJOR EVANS BELL has addressed the following letter to the editor of the "Homeward Mail":—

SIR,—I had no immediate intention of saying anything on the subject of what you have appropriately termed the "Private Inquiry Office" recently opened at Calcutta, and the disclosures promised by the Government of India, through their usual organ, as to the late Mysore Rajah's expenditure in rescuing his sovereignty, his family, and the state over which he reigned from the doom which had been pronounced against them. I knew there was nothing relating to myself in the private accounts of the late Maharajah—no longer likely to be kept private, it would seem!—that I could wish to hide. The mere fact that some of the expenses incurred by me had been coverted by a donation from the Rajah,—that I had at last accepted a brief in a cause which I had for years pleaded gratuitously,—was no secret to my friends, or to anyone who had occasion to inquire. The following extract from the "Saturday Review" of March 2nd, 1867, will prove that there was no great mystery in the matter:—"The history of Mysore has been told in a spirited volume by Major Evans Bell, who, after urging on public grounds the restoration of the native sovereignty has now since his retirement from the service become the avowed agent or advocate of the Rajah."

So far as I was personally concerned, therefore, I thought it quite unnecessary to reply to the very intelligible rancour of the editor of the "Friend of India" and the Calcutta correspondent of "The Times,' who brings equally well-founded charges against me of "concealment," "pretended disinterestedness," and "outrageous plagiarism." I waited for some more independent and more influential adversary.

I waited also for more authentic intelligence of the action of the Indian Foreign Office. I was, and still am, unwilling to believe in the very questionable procedure imputed to it by the "Friend of India," which, if really undertaken, will doubtless meet with appropriate treatment at the hands of the Secretary of State.

But there are two points raised in your article of Monday, the 14th instant, which you consider to be "of some difficulty," and which appear to me of sufficient public importance

themselves disappointment by keeping away. You will have seen by the proclamation to the Catalans yesterday forwarded, that the programme of the insurrection repudiates the whole Bourbon dynasty. On no terms whatever will they accept any member of the family. The idea has been timidly advanced of the Prince of Asturias for future King, with a regency until his majority. Anybody who has been lately in Spain, or in much intercourse with Spaniards, will feel how impossible that is. Besides the broad decision to get rid of all Bourbons, there are other reasons for the exclusion of the Queen's children. You may perhaps not know—for there are certain things one writes but unwillingly—that every one of the Queen's children is considered to belong to a different father, and that they are known and commonly spoken of in Spain by nicknames founded on the names of their putative progenitors. Whether this scandal be true or not, it is believed in Spain, and Spanish pride would ill brook the sovereignty of a prince supposed to be of such extraction. The present revolution, which is altogether of a different character from any that has occurred in Spain since Ferdinand's death, is decided in its object. It has been promoted by men—and especially by one man—long bent on the expulsion of the dynasty, and with nothing less will it be satisfied. The dynasty, says the proclamation to the Catalans, 'has persisted in the fatal path of immorality and hypocrisy. The nation can no longer endure so much scandal and so much infamy.' And thus it is that the measure has been filled to overflowing, and that one of the most loyal and monarchical nations in Europe has been brought to abjure its traditions and expel its Queen. Any compromise between the Bourbons and the insurrection is, I am thoroughly persuaded, quite out of the question."

"6-30 P.M. The official news, proceeding from the Spanish Government, is that Ferrol, Santona, and the important city of Santander have all declared for the insurrection. The French Government hears from its Minister at Madrid that the state of that capital is such as cannot be expected to last. From other sources I learn that, although the state of siege is proclaimed in Madrid it is not enforced. The streets are full of people, the cafes remain open all night (a thing unprecedented), the police do nothing and are scarcely to be seen. In a letter of the 19th from Madrid I find the following passage, showing the misery that prevails in and around that city: —'For some days past the rain has rendered it impossible for the beggars and unoccupied workmen to sleep in the fields. They have sought the neighbourhood of habitations and have penetrated into the towns. Madrid is full of them, and it is impossible to give an idea of the rags that cover these unfortunate wretches. It is a very aggravating circumstance with the insurrection threatening to invade Spain at any moment.' The Queen is not likely to leave San Sebastian. There were three ships of war in that port; two them have left, in obedience, no doubt, to orders from insurgent chiefs; for as you were lately told the whole navy goes with the insurrection. The report that Espartero had pronounced seems unfounded. Whatever his intention may be, under the circumstances he is likely to keep it to himself for the present. Count Girgenti has arrived in Madrid. An insurgent man-of-war presented itself before Corunna and invited the garrison and town to join the movement, but the General commanding refused and the ship withdrew. There are grounds for believing that in high official quarters here the Queen's cause is looked upon as desperate. The conviction of the public is becoming decided, in the same sense. The stay of the Queen at San Sebastian and the appearance of Gonsales Bravo and his accomplices at Bayonne are looked upon as very ominous signs. The Spanish frontier may now be said to be unguarded on this side, as regards the passage of Spaniards. All police *surveillance* has for some few days past been suspended. There is the amount of military observation usual when an adjoining country is in a state of commotion."

THE POPULAR FEELING IN MADRID.

(*Express, September* 25.)

MADRID, SEPT. 21ST.

THE Queen was expected to-day, but has not arrived. From all I can learn, nothing will satisfy her exasperated subjects now but her abdication—even that in favour of the Prince of the Asturias would not be sufficiently popular; all seem desirous of getting rid of the Bourbon family. There is in fact, no regular government in Spain now! General Concha is entrusted with fresh powers, and there is no telling which side he may espouse. Meanwhile, to a stranger there is nothing in the appearance of Madrid, or of its population, to awaken suspicion as to the grave state of political matters. The Puerta del Sol which I overlook from the room in the hotel where I am writing, crowded with persons, some lounging about, others standing talking together, quite regardless of the Governor's order, buying newspapers, smoking, sitting round the fountain in the centre, or reading the Governor's proclamation on the walls. This Puerta del Sol is the great centre of Madrid, from whence all the chief streets diverge. It is an irregular place, of somewhat oval shape, surrounded by large blocks of buildings, principally shops, cafes, hotels, and government offices, of which the largest structure is the government house, an unsightly, shabby building, with a clock turret, two long rows of windows with green jalousie blinds, the lower portion is just now crammed with soldiers; indeed, the whole city is swarming with military as well as with thousands of Guardias Civiles, an institution somewhat corresponding to our police, and of which the country for miles around has been robbed to protect Madrid. These men are to be met every minute patrolling the streets in twos or threes. They are a fine set of fellows, superior in appearance to the soldiers. Last night we were awoke by a large force of heavy artillery carriages passing through the Puerta del Sol; but all day the troops have been moved about in every direction. The cafes are crowded, the shops all open, displaying jewellery and other costly articles, as if their proprietors had little apprehension of any danger, though at the same time there is doubtless great uneasiness abroad; and I learned this afternoon, from one of the best sources of information, that the country is in a most critical state.

22ND.

There is nothing new this morning. Soldiers are still marching about. It is said that several other towns have risen, and that the revolutionists of the south are marching towards Madrid; in this case the opinion is that the capital will at once go over to the popular side—the civil authorities as well as the military.

SECOND TRIAL OF MADAME RACHEL

SARAH RACHEL LEVERSON, who is better known as "Madame Rachel," was again placed upon her trial at the Central Criminal Court on Sept. 21, for unlawfully obtaining from Mary Tucker Borradaile the sum of £1,400 by false and fraudulent pretences.—Serjeant Ballantine, Mr. Montagu Williams and Mr. Straight again appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Digby Seymour, Q.C., Serjeant Parry, Serjeant Sleigh, and Mr. Butler Rigby appeared for the defendant. Madame Rachel appeared to be ill, and was seated during the trial.

Serjeant Ballantine opened the case at some length, and detailed the various facts, which will be fresh in public recollection.

Mrs. Mary Tucker Borradaile, the prosecutrix, was then again examined, and she repeated the evidence given by her at the former trial. Her examination occupied the whole of the day.

On Tuesday she was subjected to a searching cross-examination by Mr. D. Seymour, whom she told Madame Rachel was a wicked and vile woman, and he was bad too. (Laughter.) Madame Rachel gave an hysterical sigh, and was allowed to leave the court for a few minutes.

Mr. Joseph Haynes, solicitor, James Minton, the lad who acted as Madame Rachel's amanuensis, Colonel Wm. Edwardes, Mr. O'Keefe, Mr. Pike, jeweller, Mr. Smith (with whom Mrs. Borradaile lodged), and Viscount Ranelagh were severally examined in support of the prosecution on Wednesday.

For the defence Miss Rachel Leverson was called on Thursday, and she deposed:—I am the eldest daughter of prisoner. I am 26 years old. I have a sister named Leontie. I have a brother who is a medical student in Paris. I know Mrs. Borradaile. I never saw her write. I never wrote letters and signed them Borradaile. Madame never put the boy Minton to write letters. I have a sister in Paris conducting my profession—selling cosmetics and attending to our ladies. The Royal Arabian Soaps, two guineas a cake; Royal Nursery Soap, two guineas a cake; Royal Palace Soap, two guineas a cake; Royal Victoria Soap, two guineas a cake; Princess Soap, two guineas a cake; Alexandra Soap, two guineas a cake; Prince of Wales Soap, two guineas a cake; Armenian Liquid, for removing wrinkles; Sultana Beauty Wash, Magnetic Dew-water from the Desert of Sahara, two guineas a bottle—these are all articles in which we deal.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine: What is it you give to put into baths?—Witness: Various preparations.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine: Here is a small thing—Jordan water, per bottle £10 10s. and £21?—Witness: We have it for more than that.

Serjeant Ballantine: Where do you get it?—Witness: I am not bound to expose our profession.

Serjeant Ballantine: Do you mean to convey that this water came from the River Jordan?—Witness: We mean to convey that it is water brought from the East.

Serjeant Ballantine: That may be Wapping, you know. (Laughter.) What I mean, does it come from the River Jordan?—Witness: I don't know. It is consigned to us.

Serjeant Ballantine: From whom?—Witness: I shall not expose our profession.

Serjeant Ballantine: There is no exposure in telling the name of your agent.—Witness: No; but if I tell you that you will continue these kind of questions. (Laughter.)

Serjeant Ballantine: Do you mean to swear on your oath that you believe this water comes from the Jordan?—Witness: I mean to swear that it is consigned to us from abroad; from the East—not from the East-end of London, but abroad; and I will prove it.

The question being repeated several times, the witness replied—I believe it, and that is why we sell it. I won't tell you from what part of the world it is consigned.

Serjeant Ballantine: Where is the River Jordan?—Witness: You ought to know.

Serjeant Ballantine: You tell me where it is.—Witness: Do you not know where it is? (Question repeated)—Is it not in Jerusalem? (Laughter.)

Serjeant Ballantine: Do you know who wrote this pamphlet? (holding up "Beautiful for Ever,")—Witness: Yes; that is my mamma's. My sister and myself wrote part.

Serjeant Ballantine: Is this your part—"In the interior of Sahara, or the Great Desert, is a magnetic rock, from which water distils sparingly in the form of dew, which is possessed of extraordinary property. Whether a latent electricity be imparted by magnetism, or an additional quantity of oxygen enters into its composition, it is not easy to say. But it appears to have the property of increasing the vital energies, as it restores the colour of grey hair apparently by renewing the circulation in its capillary tubes, the cession of which occasions greyness; and it gives the appearance of youth to persons of considerable antiquity. This water is brought to Morocco on swift dromedaries for the use of the court and its virtues are much extolled by their physician. It might be called the antipodes of the Lethean Styx of ancient times?"—Witness: That is not my composition. It is an extract, you will see, from one of the leading journals.

Miss Leontie Leverson, another daughter of the prisoner, was next called, and examined by Mr. Serjeant Parry. Her evidence was simply confirmatory of her sister's.

Mr. Digby Seymour then addressed the jury for the prisoner, imploring them to do justice according to the evidence, and to acquit her of the charge brought against her.

This morning (Friday), Mr. Seymour is still addressing the jury. The case is expected to terminate before the close of the day.—*Home News, Sept.* 25.

ENGLISH SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To.
Sept. 18	Day Light	Peters	Gravesend.
	City of Liverpool	Whitford	Holyhead.
	Weathersfield	Morris	Liverpool.
19	Whirlwind	Gardyne	Pozzanco.
20	Northumbrian	Piggie	Falmouth.
21	Staffordshire	Reddie	Portland.
22	Queen of Nations	Kavanagh	Liverpool.
	Alfred the Great	Berry	Havre.
	Prince Alfred	Thirkill	Do.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FOR.
Sept. 17	Mistress of the Seas	McKenzie	Clyde.
18	Edinburgh	Logan	Liverpool.
21	Ardgowan	Kerr	Do.
	Mic Mac	Robinson	London.
22	Robinson Crusoe	Vinnis	Gravesend.
	Anne Laity Banfield	Sherris	Liverpool.
	St. James	Handfield	Do.
	Northumbria	Knight	Do.
23	Travancore (s)		Southampton

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Arracan. Bombay to Liverpool, Sept. 14, lat. 49 N., long. 8 W.
Cherwell. Bombay to Liverpool, July 1, lat. 8 S., long. 82 E.
Connemara, Bombay to Liverpool, July 14, lat. 25 S., long. 53 E.
Galloway, Bombay to Liverpool, Aug. 2, lat. 32 S., long. 31 E.
Maggie Lauder, Bombay to Liverpool, August 16, lat. 21 S., long. 7 E.
Margaret Ker, Bombay to Liverpool, August 7, lat. 34 S., long. 18 E.
Matteawan, Bombay to Liverpool, July 21, lat. 31 S., long. 39 E.
Philosopher, Bombay to Liverpool, August 5, off Cape of Good Hope.
Rangoon, Bombay to Liverpool, July 19, lat. 24 S., long. 49 E.
Rowena, Bombay to Havre, August 24, lat. 18 S., long. 3 W.
Royal Alfred, Bombay to Liverpool, August 16, lat. 29 S., long. 6 E.
Sarah Sands, Bombay to Liverpool, July 24, lat. 29 S., long. 43 E.
Silvia, Bombay to Liverpool, Aug. 19, lat. 34 S., long. 13 E.
West Riding, Bombay to Liverpool, August 2, lat. 26 S., long. 21 E.
Bucentaur, from Bombay, July 19th, 19 S., 69 E.
Bedale, Bombay for Liverpool, July 19th, 21.37 S., 10 E.
Harwood. Bombay for Liverpool, July 30th, 35.28 S., 21.24 E.
Loretto, Bombay for Liverpool, August 4th.
Maritana, Bombay for Liverpool, July 30th, 31 S., 36 E.
Peckforton Castle, Bombay for Liverpool, July 27th, 35 S., 29.2 E.
Richard Cobden, Bombay for Liverpool, August 18th, 21 N., 33 W.
Scharnhorst, Pombay for Falmouth, July 19th, 34 S., 49 E.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

(*c.l. signifies the dates when vessels commenced loading.*)

FOR LONDON.

939 Louisa, Scowcroft—Sir C. Forbes & Co. [c.l. July 23

FOR LIVERPOOL.

695 Athenie—Merwanjee Nesserwanjee.
2133 Blue Bell, Bates Family, Hogg—E. Bates & Co. [c.l. July 4
1455 Bowmaker, Milne—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. [c.l. Aug. 26
1162 British Lion, Thurston—W. Nicol & Co.
1281 British Monarch, Rees—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1073 City of Agra—Coupland & Co.
1258 Connejee Jehangeer, Greig—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. [c.l. Aug. 26
1212 David Malcolmson—Lawrence & Co. [c.l. Aug. 19
1066 Erema, Burns—W. Nicol & Co.
1013 Ellen Bates, Mackenzie—Edward Bates & Co.
1066 Pearles, Flavin—Lawrence & Co.
2248 Persia, Ellison—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
935 Star of the North, Wyatt—J. C. Bushby & Co.
1262 Victoria Cross, Cowley—Coupland & Co. [c.l. Aug. 6

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

1306 Dilawur, Baillie—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

949 Eddystone, Peterson—Farnham & Co.
1119 Sunset, Birall—Tudor & Co.
Mauritius (s).
697 Nada (s), Wood—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
423 Paris (s).

FOR RICE PORTS.

610 Barracouta, Goddart—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1337 Corsica, Hawmer—W. Nicol & Co.
1222 Errimintz, Shields—Stenhouse & Co.
504 Jessie Jameson, West—W. & A. Graham.
514 Joyce Phillips, Mumford—Remington & Co.
1045 Moravia, Patten.
908 Oxford—London A. & A. Co.
752 Richard McManus, Foster.
1021 St. John, Bursley—The Captain.
1099 Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1124 Sultan (s), Eyre—P. & O. Co.

FOR RANGOON.

938 Louisa, Lever—L. A. & A. Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

575 Japan (s), Chatfield—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

122 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—Jairam Sewjee.
387 Victoria (s), Mahomed—Jairam Sewjee.

FOR BATAVIA.

799 Cilminar, Roberts—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR CARWAR TO LIVERPOOL.

1160 Aerolite, Alleyne—Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR CALLAO.

1659 Queen of the North—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

523 Stag, Ellis—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR SAIGON.

1356 Rutlandshire, Cheever—Stenhouse & Co.

FOR ADEN & SUEZ.

2185 Bengal (s), Hector—P. & O. Co.
962 Krishna (s), Child—B. & B. S. S. Co.
965 Salsette (s), Parish—P. & O. Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

310 Futtay Sultan, Graig—H. J. Noor Mahomed.
572 Krishna, Lemon—G. Lafond.
694 Mayaram Dayaram, Platts.
531 Penang (s), Saunders—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

546 Viscount Canning (s)—B. H. Cama.

FOR COCHIN.

250 Sultan Basha, Nacoda—Hajee Jacoob Joosb.

FOR JUDDAH.

Fazul Currim, Nacoda—H. H. Seedick.

NOT FIXED.

1874 Baroda (s), Hazlewood—P. & O. Co.
1993 Behar (s), Perrine—P. & O. Co.
501 Bombay Castle (s), Coates—A. Hubbiboy.
1911 Brunstone, Nickels—Stenhouse & Co.
1435 British Sceptre, Kendall—F. Scott & Co.
1263 British Tar, Haynes—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1403 Calcutta, Jopp—W. Nicol & Co.
672 California, Wyn—Volkart Brothers.
750 Cumbay, Smith—Stenhouse & Co.
442 Carisbrook, Looper.
2010 China (s), Stewart—P. & O. Co.
1139 Commissioner, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1255 City of Richmond, Starkie—W. Nicol & Co.
990 City of Paris, Jack—W. Nicol & Co.
963 Clarendon, Williams—W. Nicol & Co.
1155 Dacca (s) Hutchinson.
966 Duke of Newcastle, Arey—J. A. Shepherd.
1010 Ezra, Rainbow—W. Nicol & Co.
1175 Evelyn, Boag—E. Bates & Co.
1393 Flying Venus, Listen—E. Bates & Co.
988 George Kendall, Ward.
261 Genl. Outram (s), Hewett—J. A. Shepherd.
600 Governor Higginson (s).
1459 Greyhound, Jackson—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1460 Haddington, Kelly—P. & O. Co.
Himalaya (s), Lewis—B. I. S. N. Co.
578 Hyderbad, Nacoda—Mirza Mahomed Sally.
1788 Indian Chief, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.
600 Kurrachee (s), Lang—B. I. S. N. Company.
575 Lord Clyde (s), Moylan—A. J. Shepherd.
1096 Lorna Fletcher, Lackie—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1238 Macedon, Widdicombe—W. Nicol & Co.
1427 Marathon, Dingall—W. Nicol & Co.
1284 Mary Stewart, Woodhouse—Edward Bates & Co.
1108 Malta, Macdonald—Blackwell & Co.
1636 Melbourne, Symington—Ed. Bates & Co.
998 Monarch, Day—Dadabhoy Ruttonjee & Co.
397 Muckee, Nacoda—G. Lafond.
1248 Nelson, Lee—W. Nicol & Co.
1096 Perdus, Zangrali—Remington & Co.
1278 Pottinger, Newton—W. Nicol & Co.
270 Pearl (s), Baldwin.
Punjaub (s), Hamilton—B. I. S. N. Co.
776 Rangoon (s), Renolds—n.
1028 Rimalco, Burnaps—W. Nicol & Co.
670 Royal Albert—Coupland & Co.
Scotia (s)—B. I. S. N. Co.
336 Sir Bartle Frere (s), Thompson—B. C. & R. S. Co.
1296 Thorndean, Jopp—W. Nicol & Co.
1175 Tiverton, Smith—Coupland & Co.
455 Tilly (s), Platts.
588 Walter Bain, Scurr—W. Nicol & Co.
1293 W. Fairburn, Allan—J. P. Cornforth & Co.

H. M.'s INDIAN TROOP SHIPS.

Sir John Lawrence (s).

H. M.'s BOMBAY MARINE.

Dalhousie (s), Crockett.
Earl Canning (s), Tolpott.
Lord Elphinstone (s), Carpendale.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 25th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1863, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

The current rates are:—

Paris 6 months	Fr. 245.
" On demand	" 244.
London 6 months	1/11 7/16.
" On demand	1/11 3/16.
Scotland do.	1/10¾.

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th October 1868.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—IN.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight		per Rupee	
"	4 do.	1s. 11 1/4d.	do.
"	3 do.	1s. 11 5/8d.	do.
"	2 do.	1s. 11 15/16d.	do.
"	1 do.	1s. 12d.	do.
"	demand	1s. 10 15/16d.	do.
On Scotland	do.	1s. 10 7/8d.	do.
On Ireland	do.	1s. 10 13/16d.	do.
On Paris	do.	1s. 10 3/4d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 10 3/4d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA	BOMBAY
MADRAS	KURRACHEE
AGRA	LAHORE

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 1/4 per Rupee

4	do.	1/11 1/8	"
3	do.	1/11 1/8	"
2	do.	1/11	"
1	do.	1/10 15/16	"
On demand		1/10 7/8	"
On Scotland		1/10 7/8	"

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £20 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5
Do.	24	do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondees forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 3rd September 1868. EDWARD MORRISS Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mts' sight above	£50	1s. 11d.	per Rupee
"	4 do.	1s. 11 1/8d.	do.
"	3 do.	1s. 11 1/16d.	do.
"	2 do.	1s. 11d.	do.
"	1 do.	1s. 10 15/16d.	do.
On demand		1s. 10 7/8d.	do.
On Scotland	do.	do.	do.
On Ireland	do.	do.	do.

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. 1s. 10 13/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	do.	do.	6 per cent.
6	do.	do.	5 "
3	do.	do.	3 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay.	Rangoon.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1s. 11 1/4d. per Rupee.

6	do.	"	at 1s. 11 1/8d. "
4	do.	"	at 1s. 11d. "
3	do.	"	at 1s. 10 15/16d. "
2	do.	"	at 1s. 10¾d. "

On Demand (Head Office) at 1s. 10 3/4d. "

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,			3 per cent.
Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondees on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondees forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 4th September 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 22nd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £464,100
RESERVE FUND £ 32,200.

HEAD OFFICE.

80, King William Street, London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 25, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., late of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWER Esq.

London Bankers,
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.
RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negotiates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill dir sct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.

"	6	"	4 "
"	12	"	5 "

A Remittance should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (limited), will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st July 1868.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital*—One Million Dollars, divided into 200 Shares at $5,000 each.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. Ld.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on pucka-built BUNGALOWS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent per annum

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons BRANDIES' Champagne Cognac in 1 and doz. cases at Rs. 22 0 p. doz.

Vieux	"	Do.	" 18 0 "
Cognac	"	Do.	" 16 "

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Brandy	'Otard Dupuy & Co.'	Rs. 30	per dozen.
Whiskey	'Dunville's V.R.'	" 18	"
Clarets	'St. Julien'	" 18	"
Do.	'Lormont'	" 12	"

Austrian Wines, Red and White
Voslauer ... Rs. 18 to 23 "
Bombay, 12th Sept. 1868. BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. FREDERICK GIESLER & Co., London:—

CHAMPAGNE	Quarts in Cases of	1 doz. each	
Do.	Pints do.	2	"
MOSELLE	Quarts do.	1	"
Do.	Pints do.	2	"
HOCK	(Hockheimer) Quarts. do ..	1	"
Do.	(Marcobrunner) Qts. do...	1	"
EAU DE COLOGNE		6 Bottles in a Box	

Also,
Shipped by Messrs. Block, Grey, and Block.

SUPERIOR LAROSE CLARET in cases of 1 doz. each
Do. (St. Julien) 1

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, from L. Bassotaé, Bordeaux, in Cases of 1 dozen Quarts each—

CLARETS	Medoc	per doz.	Rs. 18
	Medoc Vieux	"	21
	Margaux	"	18
	St. Emilion	"	20
	St. Estephe	"	20
	Haut Sauternes	"	20
	Graves 1 er. Crû	"	20
	Chateau Leoville	"	25
	Grand Chateau Larose	"	30
	Grand Chateau Lafitte	"	25
BURGUNDY	Chambertin	"	25

TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.,
Opposite the Custom House.

LIST OF WINES OF MESSRS. VOLKART BROTHERS.

MEADOW STREET, No. 5.

CHAMPAGNE. Quarts Rs.

Champagne	Titus Newhouse	"	18
do. Rose	do.	"	20

SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE.

Sparkling Schwarzhofberg	F. Kehrmann.	Quarts	34
do. Hock	do.	"	22
do. Moselle	do.	"	22
do. Moselle Muscatel	do.	"	22
do. Moselle No. 2	Titus Newhouse	"	30
do. Moselle No. 2	do. Pints		31
do. Moselle No. 1	do. Quarts		22
do. Moselle No 1	do. Pints		23

STILL HOCK.

Queen Victoria Vineyard	G. M, Pabstmann Son	Quarts	54
do.	do.	"	48
Marcobrunner	do.	"	30
Boxbentel Steinwein	do.	"	24
Liebfraumilch	do.	"	24
Laubenheimer	do.	"	17
Schloss Johannisberg	Gebr. Schmits	"	36

CLARETS.

Chateau de Issau	R. G. Hobbs & Co.	"	34
Chateau Pauliac	do.	"	34
Milon Pauliac	do.	"	34
Clos Fourlet St. Emilion	do.	"	28
Vrai-canon	H. and C. Balarescue.	"	24
Chateau de Frands	do.	"	19
Chateau Larose	H. Hermpzant & Co.	"	24
Chateau Leoville	do.	"	19
Do. Bellevue	do.	"	14
St. Estephe	do.	"	12
St. Emilion	do.	"	19
Barons Sauterne Superior	Montheuil Franc fils Aine	"	36
Chateau Del Air St. Julien	Medoc do.	"	24
Chateau Delorme Margaux	do.	"	24

SUNDRY WINES AND BRANDIES.

Sherry	No. 4	Titus Newhouse	Quarts. 26
Port Wine	" 2	do.	" 22
do.	" 3	do.	" 28
Old Champagne Cognac	H. & C. Balarescue.		" 22
Brandy	H. Hibelot & Co.		" 18
do.	do.		" 20
do.	R. G. Hobbs & Co.		" 18
do.	do.		" 24
Old Cognac	do.		" 30
Absynthe	do.		" 30
Burgundy Port	do.		" 12
do.	do.		" 30
Best Old Cognac	do.		" 30
do	Blanchy Freres & Co.		" 30
Old Cognac	do.		" 22